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REVIEWS

Programme des Cours de l'École Centrale des Arts et Manufactures, &c. Année 1837-38. Regulations for Students in Civil Engineering in the University of Durham, passed by the Senate in Convocation, Nov. 22, 1837. Arrangements for conducting the various departments of King's College, 1838-39.

Prospectus of the Class of Civil Engineering and Mining. University College, London, 1838-39.

It is a natural and a providential order of things that, as the numbers and physical necessities of mankind increase, knowledge should open her stores, and minister to them expedients of art; and the mysteries of handicrafts, originally born of accident, and handed down through untold ages,† are now rapidly merging in principles of science. A connexion of the arts is thus daily growing up out of the connexion of the sciences—the connexion of a common fountain, one urn at which all may light their lamps, an education common to all, a common apprenticeship to knowledge. Let us not be mistaken: we are far from asserting the claims of scientific knowledge to the disadvantage of practical skill, or as in any way destined to supersede it. We acknowledge no rivalry, much less any opposition between them. We look upon them but as parts of the same whole, and science but enlightened practice; the meanest trade or art cannot be successfully pursued without the practice of it; and all we contend for is a groundwork of physical instruction, a basis of physical knowledge from which its practical form should diverge.

Let all, but once, gather their lights from the one great fountain of physical truth, and let each then seek the speciality of his art with this torch to guide his way; we would have him pursue it, it matters not with how exclusive or how thoroughly practical a devotion. Nothing can be done without practice. But no man pursues his trade or art successfully or well, who does not, besides the practice, possess the science of it; and the great distinction between artificers, for the most part practically equal, is this, that some have and some have not the knowledge or science of their art. Science is everywhere aiding man in his contest with the physical difficulties of his position, and ministering to him new powers and capabilities of thought and action. In all directions she is triumphing over the obstacles of time and space, and society is glad to purchase the boon by large investments of public and private capital. The occupation of our legislators has passed into the constant discussion of questions having relation to science; our merchants embark in scientific projects, and our manufacturers and engineers are but operatives in the one great workshop and laboratory of science. To the whole public, science is either an actual occupation, or at least a matter of engrossing interest. Under these circumstances, it claims for itself a conspicuous place in the business of education, and assuredly it will attain it. We mean not to claim for physics any exclusive possession of our system of education; man is a moral as well as a physical being, and his position is one of moral as well as physical

difficulty. All that we mean to assert is, that of the education which is destined to fit him to combat with the physical difficulties of his position, physical science is the great want. Surely after the first fifteen years of the life of a youth destined for active occupation are passed, the system of education fitted to introduce him to the society of two centuries ago, and originally framed and suited to that use, may be allowed to yield its place. It is at that period that we claim for him the great advantages of a practical course of scientific instruction, a commencement of that knowledge which will be the business of his life, and the chief topic of interest in all that occurs around him.

When we speak of scientific instruction, the aridity of a mere system of mathematical abstractions is far from our thoughts; we believe, that the great mass of mankind are incapable of abstracted reasonings, at least, of any useful pursuit of them; and that of those who are, there will always be found enough to cultivate and advance them. What we ask is, a scientific education for the mass, appealing to those faculties of knowledge which all possess in common, and which are sharpened by every man's daily experience—the sciences of experiment—the sciences of observation—the expedients of art. No one element of the knowledge of these things lies without the ordinary compass of the human intellect, or appeals to any faculty which does not receive its daily exercise in the affairs of life. But for the accomplishment of all this a system must be organized—the public mind must be moved. Where are the materials?—the teachers—the pupils? The answer to these questions presents itself in the Institution whose name appears at the head of our list.

Unlike the other great educational institutions in France, the "École Centrale des Arts et Manufactures" is a private enterprise, claiming for itself, however, the character of a national establishment. It was founded in the year 1829, by the professors under whose care the tuition is placed, and by a council of whom the whole system of education is controlled. In the absence of any authorized representative of a new social principle—any authorized recognition of the new wants of society—these men stepped forward with a boldness which, in this country, where private enterprise so commonly ministers to the exigencies of the public, we can scarcely appreciate. They declared their object to be, the opening of a new career to the youth who, with the preparation of a classical education, now crowd and encumber the liberal professions, to the disappointment of their hopes, and to the prejudice of society. It appears, that annually, five hundred students of Law, at the École des Droits, desert that profession in despair; and that the competition and discouragement of the École de Médecine is at least in an equal proportion. To the crowd of youth who find no place in these professions, the "École des Arts et Manufactures" opens its doors. It offers to them those sound attainments in the physical sciences and the sciences of observation, of which the useful application presents itself in all that surrounds us, and in every step we take. In the active business of life, it claims to place them, by a practical course of instruction, in the ranks of those enterprising and intelligent men whose labours are now so lucratively, so honour-

ably, and so advantageously, multiplying themselves in every walk of life, and who so manifestly control the destinies of society. It asserts the foundation of such an institution to be a necessity of our epoch—of the existing condition of society; and in proof of this assertion, it appeals to its own unequivocal and unbounded success. A numerous body of students responded to its first appeal to the public, and its numbers have increased to an overflow.† Of the advantages its students have derived from their connexion with it, this is adduced as the evidence—that "of the students who have obtained its diplomas, or even the inferior distinction of its certificates, all have readily and honourably established themselves in life, and many very advantageously."

The executive of the school, being in continual communication with a numerous body of engineers and manufacturers, is sometimes called upon to recommend to them youths capable of taking a part in their labours. But more frequently, by their own exertions—by their communications with one another, and with their old comrades—by the connexions they form during the progress of their studies—they easily become informed of suitable situations. Hitherto, it has not been professional occupation which has been wanting to the students, but students which have been wanting for the professional occupation which has offered itself; and the rapid progress of manufacturing and engineering enterprise and industry will, before long, render the Central School unequal to the demand which, from every direction, presses upon it.

The founders of the school did not disguise from themselves the difficulties of their undertaking:—

The practical sciences were to be united into a body of instruction, adapted to which, were to be created new methods of instruction. Professors, imbued with a new spirit of knowledge, were to be found to carry this new system into operation; capital was to be obtained to found an establishment equal to it; students were to be collected willing to submit themselves to the chances of a long and tedious effort, and an uncertain result. All this has been accomplished; and simply because the public mind was ripe for the change, and hailed it. "All this was accomplished (say they) because the École Centrale was a necessity of our epoch, and of our social condition."

The school is established—its professors are amply paid—its collections every day accumulate—the number of its pupils every day increases—and the civil engineers whom it forms enter on the useful and honourable career which we had anticipated for them. It elevates industry and practical skill to the rank of a liberal art—gives it a centre, a faculty, from whence proceed, under the name of civil engineers, the graduates of a new profession.

To profess a course of instruction in physical science, in union with the special practice of particular scientific arts, is one thing; to carry such a scheme into execution is another. Let us, then, see what means the professors of the École Centrale have brought to bear upon their project.

The course occupies three years. The first embraces, as its general elements, Geometry, Theoretical Mechanics, Chemistry and General Physics, Natural History in its application to the arts. The second year, Descriptive Geometry in its applications, the Theory of Machines, the construction of Machines, Architecture, or the Construction of Edifices, Mineralogy and Geology. The third year, the Steam-engine, Physics

† During the last year they amounted to 280.

† The readers of the Athenæum (See Nos. 507, 8, 9) are aware of the fact, that many of the handicrafts, the very method and processes of them, have been found depicted upon the tombs of Thebes.

in their application to the arts, Chemistry in its application to the arts, the Theory and Construction of Public Works, Mining, Metallurgy.

Ten Professors give (in their several departments) these courses of instruction. They are men who join, with theoretical, extensive practical knowledge: their instructions are followed by daily examinations, by chemical and metallurgical manipulations, by drawings executed by the pupils in illustration of the various forms of machinery, and instruments or expedients of art which have been described to them, and by the labours of the model room,—especially by scientific projects, by mechanical schemes, by chemical combinations or analyses, which are proposed to them under the form of exercises of invention. All these pursuits, subsidiary to the lectures of the professors, are placed under the direction of students who have completed their courses of instruction in the Institution, and who, under the name of *répétiteurs*, appear a very active and efficient portion of its personnel. During the first year, the course is common to all the students: in the second and third, *four sections* branch off from it towards particular professions;—the *first* is the section of the Mechanical Arts, and of the Construction of Machines; the *second* the section of the Physical Arts, the Construction of Edifices (Architecture,) and of Public Works; the *third* the section of Mineral Chemistry, including the Arts of the Earthenware and Porcelain Manufacturer, the Glass Maker, the Colour Maker, the Assayer and Refiner, and the Manufacturing Chemist; and of Organic Chemistry—including the Arts of the Dyer, the Vinegar Maker, the Sugar Refiner, the Distiller, the Brewer, the Tallow Chandler, the Soap Maker, the Tanner; the *fourth* section is that of Mining and Metallurgy. All these sections attend the whole course of the instruction of the professor: the special and particular direction is given to their pursuits, in the drawings they are called upon to execute, the models they are required to make, the chemical manipulations they are called upon to perform, and especially in the exercises of mechanical invention, the plans of architecture and engineering, and of chemical analysis and combination, which are required of them.

As we have proceeded with our version of this attractive programme of the "École Centrale," a whole host of doubts and difficulties have appeared to us congregating around it in the minds of our readers. To these one general answer presents itself in the experience of nearly ten years, and the unequivocal success of the experiment.

The subject seems at length to have attracted the attention of government, by whom a number of free exhibitions have been founded at the schools for candidates whose talents and industry give the promise of an advantageous application of the public funds to their instruction. Some of these exhibitions extend to the entire maintenance of the exhibitors, others only to the payment of the fees of the school; and in a circular to the authorities of the departments, the minister recommends to them the foundation of similar endowments. The machinery of a system like that which we have detailed is essentially an expensive one. The expenses of a pupil at the École are little short of eight hundred francs annually. This is a sum which, calculating it according to the proportion which the expense of education usually bears *there and here*, is equivalent to at least 50*l.* English. It is paid wholly for tuition, no boards being received into the establishment. That the founders of the school acted judiciously in affixing this high rate of remuneration, is proved by the result. The advantages they offered could only be effectively given at a

considerable expense. It is to be hoped that pursuits like these will eventually be brought within the reach of the people. This is not, however, now the question. It is a new profession, which is in the act of establishing itself, claiming to receive into its body the sons of the wealthier members of society, taking them from the encumbered professions of the law and of medicine, and from the crowded counting-houses of our merchants, to train up enlightened men destined to control the great and increasing manufacturing, engineering, and commercial interests of the country,—interests in which are involved all the elements of our national prosperity. To persons selected from this class, the expense of the requisite instruction for their sons will not be a thing of moment. The expense of the whole three years of tuition will scarcely amount to an ordinary premium. The only question with them will be, the real character of the instruction offered.

Of the three English institutions which have at length responded to the loud and reiterated call for practical knowledge—"bread learning"—the new University of Durham stands honourably forward in the first place. The regulations of the Senate and Convocation for the students in civil engineering, bear date the 22nd of November, 1837. The Professors of King's College, we hear, dispute precedence, and claim for themselves the honour of originating the project. Of the merits of the question between them, we know nothing; but the fact, that two institutions like these, understood to be in immediate relation with the church and with the aristocratical interests of the country, should have been the first to introduce, and should dispute with one another the precedence in introducing a system of education destined to exercise, we predict, a wide and lasting influence in society, loudly called for by public opinion, and consonant with the march of events,—this is a fact to us of golden promise and full of hope. The University of Durham offers to the engineering student the *academic* rank of Civil Engineer, in union with the ordinary degrees in Arts. His course is to extend over three years, and to include the various branches of theoretical, experimental, and practical science connected with his profession. The instruction is given by Professors Chevallier (Mathematics), Whitley (Natural Philosophy), and Johnstone (Chemistry). The class opened in January last, and has succeeded greatly beyond the expectation of its founders. The following are the subjects fixed for the examination at the termination of this year:—Arithmetic, Algebra, Euclid, Logarithms, Plane Trigonometry, Surveying, Levelling, Analytical and Solid Geometry, Mechanics, Mechanical Powers, the Strength of Materials, the Chemistry of Metals.

King's College announces the opening of its class on the 2nd of October; and, like Durham University and the "École Centrale," it professes a course of three years. The following professors are associated in it: Hall, (Mathematics); Moseley, (Mechanics, Hydraulics, Theory of Moving Powers, and Machinery); Daniell, (Chemistry and Metallurgy); Phillips, (Geology, Mineralogy, and the Theory and Practice of Mining); Wheatstone, (Sound, Light, Heat, Electricity); and Mr. Bradley (Descriptive Geometry, Perspective and Machine Drawing). Special examinations are appointed for the students of this department; and certificates of honour are offered at the end of their second year. They may, by the regulations of the new University of London, just published, take the degree of Bachelor of Arts, for which their engineering studies will, in a great measure, have prepared them. They may further lay claim to the *honours* of the University in Ma-

thematics and Natural Philosophy, at a subsequent examination; and lastly, they may claim special certificates of the University, of proficiency in the science of Civil Engineering, by the 640th regulation of the Senate. Here, then, is a new career opened to the Civil Engineer. Commencing his course at the age of fifteen, he may have completed this curriculum at the age of eighteen; and thus enter upon the active duties of his profession at the proper period of his life, with a University reputation which cannot fail to fix upon him a favourable opinion throughout his subsequent career and attainments, the light of which will be thrown on every step of it. Of the practice of his profession he will have lost nothing: for what is there practically acquired by any youth put to the profession of a civil engineer before the age of eighteen? He will, indeed, greatly have gained; for in the place of a system of education, no part of which has any reference to that profession, his whole career will have been one of sound practical acquisition.

Instead of entering the crowded office of an engineer with no single element of that knowledge, which the first step he has to take in engineering will make him feel the want of, and thus embarrassing every operation in which he takes a part, he will be prepared to comprehend all that he sees: practice will offer itself to him but as an application of what he has already learned, half its difficulties will have been smoothed away by his scientific attainments. The engineer, on the other hand, instead of receiving into his office a youth who, for a time at least, can do little but encumber it, will at once find in his pupil an intelligent *coadjutor*, a skilful calculator, a well-grounded mathematician, a practised chemist, and a well-taught draughtsman. It is not, however, only to the office of the civil engineer that a course like this forms a fitting introduction. The great manufacturing interests of this country, and the great processes of the mechanical and chemical arts, demand their appropriate education; and they all connect themselves by the most intimate associations with practical science. Every manufacturer is, or ought to be, his own engineer and his own chemist, in order that he may rightly compute the principle of his gains and his losses, and regulate the economy of the different working elements of his manufactory. This *great art* of regulating a process of manufacture, with a view to the ultimate economy of production—this art of measuring the *profit* and *loss* upon each part *separately*, economizing it to the utmost, and adapting it to its place in the whole system—this *great art* of profitable manufacture, while it manifestly points to a *circle* of the sciences as its basis, demands, moreover, that a special direction should be given to them with a view to it.

"What matters it," say the Professors of the École Centrale, "what matters it that the art of producing the material is known, if the profitable conditions of the production are unknown? The pupils of the École learn, therefore, to treat simultaneously, questions of art and questions of manufacturing economy. The importance of skilful systems of management, by which the calamity of failure may be materially diminished, and the profits of success doubled, is continually demonstrated to them by facts. They are made to feel the importance of those systems of accurate research, calculation, and comparison, which analyzing the whole process of the gain or loss upon the manufacture, develop the hidden causes of success or failure, and indicate the direction in which the system demands its modification."

We come now to speak of an entirely new feature in the system of education proposed. Those of which we have hitherto spoken contemplate the instruction only of those persons who have their whole engineering education to commence, and who have entire leisure to pur-

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use it. But there is a large class of persons in London already occupied in manufactories and in the offices of civil engineers and architects, whose days are fully employed, but who have the leisure of their evenings, and an earnest desire to acquire those principles of scientific knowledge which they continually feel the want of. The body of persons in this position in London is, we have reason to know, very great; and we conceive that the London University has at once proposed a plan sure of success, and conferred a real public benefit by throwing its doors open to them. Professor De Morgan proposes to give lectures and praxes every Saturday evening, from seven to nine, on the application of Arithmetic to the results of Algebra and Geometry, and Professor Sylvester on the Mechanics of solid bodies and the doctrine of Heat, and their application to the steam-engine: and by attending Professor Graham's course of Practical Chemistry, the student will be exercised in the manipulations of testing and analyzing, especially as regards mineral substances used in the arts.

We doubt not that these lectures will be universally attended, and it is impossible that the subjects treated should be in better hands. Indeed, the names we have enumerated as in both institutions coming forward in connexion with this undertaking are a sufficient and an ample guarantee for the character of the instruction offered. All are men known to science, and many of them especially known to practical science. The whole of the so called liberal professions are now crowded to excess. It is, indeed, painful to observe the positions of embarrassment and difficulty in which the young men of liberal education who throng to those professions are daily placed. Numbers are continually driven to give them up in despair. This is a state of things from which society in all its relations cannot but greatly suffer. A fourth, and a far more lucrative profession now opens its doors to them; the arts and manufactures of the country, elevated to a new position, rapidly extending their borders and demanding more labourers, are before them. It is not to come, but to all, that practical science offers them the key. It is by no means necessary that a youth entering upon a course of practical instruction, like that of which we have spoken, should have beforehand resolved to be a professional engineer, or shall have fixed upon the particular art or manufacture which he will adopt. Let him follow out the general course of science until as he advances to its practical applications he fixes upon some particular mechanical or chemical art, towards which his peculiar talent for the bent of his inclination directs him; let him then embrace that art, and follow out the science of it to the end of his educational career.

It remains to be seen whether the public will come forward and support this project with that zeal which will bring it to maturity, and perfect it. We have, ourselves, no fears on the subject.

In conclusion, may we venture to allude again to the fact, that the French government has come forward to the support of a private enterprise so manifestly directed to the public welfare, as is the École Centrale, by endowing a number of exhibitions in it, and that it has recommended similar endowments from the departments. Twelve such exhibitions, of 80*l*. a year each, at our three English institutions, would be sufficient to cover the academical fees and the maintenance of thirty-six students. These exhibitions might be limited to candidates from the operative classes, selected by a public examination, and the fees might form the permanent endowment, at the rate of 60*l*. a year, of six practical professorships in each institution. The expense of these exhibitions, by which a powerful sanction

would be given to the proposed course of practical instruction—by which permanent courses of practical education would be established and perpetuated in different parts of the country—by which a legitimated career of ambition would be opened to the operative classes—and by which thirty-six of the most intelligent of their number would be continually educating at the public expense, for the public service—would be less than 5000*l*. annually.

Three Expeditions into the Interior of Eastern Australia, with Descriptions of the recently explored Region of Australia Felix, and of the present Colony of New South Wales. By Major T. L. Mitchell, F.G.S., &c. 2 vols. T. & W. Boone.

THESE are altogether the best volumes which have yet appeared on the subject of the interior of Australia. That singular country, heretofore described either as a waste of waters or as a parched desert, is here delineated with comprehensive truth and vividness; and while new regions of boundless extent and great promise are revealed to our sight, the intelligence of our guide gives, even to those over which we have often travelled, the charm of novelty. As a leader of exploring parties through unknown regions, Major Mitchell appears to us to stand unrivalled. Prudent and decisive, he advances like an experienced general; executing in a prompt and unflinching manner all that he may attempt, yet never for a moment losing sight of the limits of his resources.

The first of the three expeditions narrated in these volumes had its origin in the account given of the interior by a runaway convict, named George Clarke, commonly called the Barber, who had lived some time among the natives and had adopted their customs. He went naked like them, was painted black, had his body deeply scarified, and was usually attended by two aboriginal females. Thus disguised as a native, he organized a system of cattle stealing on Liverpool plains, which had increased to an alarming extent before he was captured by the police.

"After this man was taken into custody, (relates our author,) he gave a circumstantial detail of his travels to the north-west, along the bank of a large river, named, as he said, the 'Kindur'; by following which in a S.W. direction he had twice reached the sea shore. He described the tribes inhabiting the banks of the 'Kindur,' and gave the names of their chiefs. He had first crossed the vast plains named 'Balyran,' and, on approaching the sea, he had seen a burning mountain named 'Courada.' He described, with great apparent accuracy, the courses of the known streams of the northern interior, which united, as he stated, in the 'Nammoy,' a river first mentioned by him, and, according to his testimony, Peel's river entered the 'Nammoy,' by flowing westward from where Mr. Oxley had crossed it."

This story had enough of consistency in it to gain attention; and, owing to the eagerness with which we lean towards every object of curiosity, was even considered trustworthy; and Major Mitchell received orders to proceed in search of the great River Kindur. He started from Sydney on the 24th of November, 1831, having a distance of 300 miles northwards to travel before he quitted the precincts of civilized man. The party consisted of nine men, chosen from among the convicts, besides Mr. White, the second in command, and Mr. Finch, who had volunteered his services, and was ordered to follow with additional stores. The horses, oxen, and provision carts divided the cares of the men. On the 5th of December the party ascended the Liverpool range, which divides the colony from the unexplored country beyond. A wide expanse of open level country extended in a northerly direction as far as human vision could reach, and, being clear of trees, presented a remarkable con-

trast to the settled districts of the colony. The abundant herbage of these plains indicated a rich soil, and herds of cattle browsing at a distance added pastoral beauty to a scene which had recently been a desert. Five-and-twenty miles beyond the border of the colony, our traveller found a comfortable stone house with a good garden, occupied by an old stockman and his wife. The good condition of the sheep and cattle at this station proved the excellence of the surrounding pastures, which, if the right of pre-occupancy has not been in this case respected, are now comprised in the domains of the Australian Agricultural Company. Still farther on, at the ford of Wallamoul, on the Peel River, was another station, with 1,600 head of cattle: so rapidly did the enterprise of the colonial farmers follow in the footsteps of Mr. Oxley, who first explored the Liverpool plains and country lying northward of them.

When Major Mitchell had advanced some way into the interior he descried a peak, the name of which, he learned from his native guide, was Tangulda. This appeared to be an interesting discovery, since the way to the great river, according to the bushranger's story, was north-east by north from the mountain called Tangulda. The natives were also acquainted with the River Nammoy, which indeed afterwards proved to be the Peel River, below its junction with some other considerable streams. At a little distance from this river, and eighty or a hundred miles from the borders of the colony, the natives pointed out the remains of a house and of a very large stockyard which had belonged, they said, to George the Barber. The bones of bullocks were strewn round in large quantities, plainly showing the nature of the barber's business and the object of his alliance with the natives. The attempt of Major Mitchell to proceed north-east by north from Tangulda, according to the bushranger's directions, was defeated by the rugged range of the Nundawar, or Hardwicke Mountains. These had been crossed farther eastward by Mr. Allan Cunningham, but Major Mitchell, perceiving that by going north-westwards he should clear the mountains by an easy road, preferred that course, and was soon after tempted, by the enlarged appearance of the Nammoy, to launch on it his canvas boats for the purpose of descending the stream. But the number of sunken trees in the river and the frailty of the boats frustrated this scheme. He therefore marched north-east by north over the level plains, till, on the 9th of January, he came to a considerable river flowing westwards, and which was evidently the river crossed by Mr. Cunningham higher up, and named by him the Gwydir. The native guide had deserted from the expedition at the Nammoy, being apparently afraid of the wilder natives of the interior, with whom it became, of course, difficult to hold any communication. Of the attempts made to attain this desirable object, the following is an amusing specimen:—

"I perceived the fires of the natives at no great distance from our camp, and Dawkins went forward, with a tomahawk and a small loaf. He soon came upon a tribe of about thirty men, women, and children, seated by the ponds, with half a kangaroo and some cray-fish cooked before them, and also a large vessel of bark containing water. Now Dawkins must have been, in appearance, so different to all the ideas these poor people had of their fellow-men, that on the first sight of such an apparition it was not surprising that they, after a moment's stare, precipitately took to the pond, floundering through it, some up to the neck, to the opposite bank. He was a tall spare figure, in a close white dress, surmounted by a broad-brimmed straw hat, the *tout-ensemble* somewhat resembling a mushroom; and these dwellers by the waters might well have believed, from his silent and unceremonious intrusion, that he had risen from the earth in the sam-

manner. The curiosity of the natives, who had vanished as fast as they could, at length overcame their terrors so far as to induce them to peep from behind the trees at their mysterious visitor, who, not in the least disconcerted, made himself at home at the fires, and on seeing them on the other side, began his usual speech, 'What for you jerran budgery white fellow?' 'Why are you afraid of a white man?' He next drew forth his little loaf, endeavouring to explain its meaning and use by eating it, and then began to chop a tree by way of showing off the tomahawk; but the possession of a peculiar food of his own only astounded them the more. His last experiment was attended with no better effect; for when he sat down by their fire, by way of being friendly, and began to taste their kangaroo, they set up a shout which induced Dawkins to make his exit with the same silent celerity, which no doubt rendered his debut so outrageously opposed to their ideas of etiquette, which imperatively required that loud 'cooys' should have announced his approach before he came within a mile of their fires. Dawkins had been cautioned as to the necessity for this, but he was an old tar, and Jack likes his own way of proceeding on shore; besides, in this case Dawkins came unawares upon them, according to his own account, and it was only by subsequent experience that we learnt the danger of thus approaching the aboriginal inhabitants; some of these carried spears on their shoulders, or trailing in their hands, and the natives are never more likely to use such weapons than when under the impulse of sudden terror."

After tracing the Gwydir downwards for some days, Major Mitchell, in an excursion over the plains northwards, discovered another considerable river, named by the natives the Karaula, and which probably unites the waters of the Dumaresque, Condamine, and other streams crossed by Cunningham near their sources in the mountains to the east. The course of the Karaula, traced by Major Mitchell for thirty miles to its junction with the Gwydir, is a little to the west of south. Near the junction it assumed so fine an appearance as to make our traveller remark,—"Here it was indeed a noble piece of water, and I regretted much that this had not been our first view of it, that we might have realized, at least for a day or two, all that we had imagined of the Kindur. I now overlooked from a bank seventy feet high, a river as broad as the Thames at Putney, on which the goodly waves, perfectly free from fallen timber, danced in full liberty." But this broad reach terminated at a rocky dyke a little way down, over which the slow stream fell a few feet and shrunk to insignificant dimensions. It was obvious that the united stream was no other than the River Darling, which flows into the Murray, and the bushranger's story of the great river running south-westwards into the sea now lost all likelihood. Preparations, however, were making to trace the Karaula towards its sources or to advance beyond it northwards, when Mr. Finch arrived with the intelligence that his party had been surprised by the natives, two of his people killed, and the provisions, the want of which was now beginning to be felt by the expedition, destroyed or carried off.

A speedy retreat was thus rendered necessary. The country round the junction of the Karaula and Gwydir, and for 200 miles back, was subject to inundation; the trees bore on their trunks and branches the marks of the floods; and as the rainy season approached, no time was to be lost in getting on more elevated ground. The march homeward commenced on the 7th of February, and on the 16th, Major Mitchell observes in his journal,—

"The rain poured from a sky that might have alarmed Noah. The ground became a sea of mud; even within our tents we sank to the knees, no one could move about with shoes—the men accordingly waded about barefooted. The water in the pond was also converted into mud. Ground crickets of an undescribed species—which perhaps may be called *Gryllotalpa Australis*—came out of the earth in great numbers."

In a subsequent attempt to find the River Kindur, made by Capt. Forbes, it was discovered that the plains of Balyrán, mentioned by the bushranger, were those crossed by Major Mitchell immediately before the heavy rain began, and also that Courada, the burning mountain of the Barber, is the most western summit of the Nundawar range. Thus it is evident that the localities pointed out by the bushranger were those examined by Major Mitchell, whose exploration is therefore decisive as to the non-existence of such a river as the Kindur was described to be. It appears to us not unlikely that the Barber saw that country when widely inundated; and hence was led to state, whether deceived or deceiving, that the river flowed into the sea. George the Barber lay under sentence of death when the expedition set forward in search of the Kindur, but as his accounts of the interior seemed justified by first appearances, his sentence was commuted to banishment to Norfolk Island. On his return to Sydney, after the expiration of his term of banishment, he offered to accompany Major Mitchell on his second expedition into the interior, but as it was known that he had vowed deadly vengeance on the Major, he was sent to Van Diemen's Land, where he was hanged soon after.

The most important practical results of this expedition are thus stated by Major Mitchell:

"The country we traversed was very eligible in many parts, for the formation of grazing establishments—as a proof of which it may be mentioned, that flocks of sheep soon covered the plains of Müluba, and that the country around the Barber's stockyard, has ever since the return of the expedition, been occupied by the cattle of Sir John Jamieson. At a still greater distance from the settled districts, much valuable land will be found around the base of the Nundawar Range. The region beyond these mountains, or between them and the Gwydir, is beautiful, and in the vicinity, or within sight, of the high land, it is sufficiently well watered to become an important addition to the pastoral capabilities of New South Wales."

In May 1833, the authorities at Sydney received the commands of the government to send an expedition to explore the course of the River Darling. Various circumstances combined to prevent the execution of this design until 1835, when, on the 9th March, the party, consisting of Mr. Richard Cunningham, attached to the expedition as botanist, and Mr. Larmer, an assistant surveyor, with twenty-one men, set forward, for the western interior, from Paramatta. Seven carts and as many pack-horses afforded the means of carrying provisions for five months. Two good boats also, mounted on a wheel-carriage, were added to the train,—the more portable canvas boats used in the preceding expedition having been found too frail for shallow waters. The general rendezvous appointed for the expedition was the cattle station of Buree, 170 miles from Sydney. The road to it led over the plains of Bathurst, which, but a few years ago, were as wild and desolate as those of the Namboy and Karaula, and are now sprinkled over with herds, flocks, cultivated fields, and agreeable habitations. British enterprise and industry are now erecting a town (Bathurst) on the banks of the Wambool or Macquarie, in the neighbourhood of which a considerable population is already gathered. From Buree, Major Mitchell rode south-eastwards twelve miles to the mountain of Canobolas, which he ascended, and found its absolute height to be 4461 feet. After passing the hills beyond Buree, our travellers found themselves in the wilds of the natives, whose appearance does not everywhere bespeak a revolting barbarism. Our author observes, "The natives whom we met here were fine looking men, enjoying contentment and happiness within the precincts of their native woods. Their enjoyment seemed derived so en-

tirely from nature, that it almost excited a feeling of regret, that civilized man, enervated by luxury and all its concomitant diseases, should ever disturb the haunts of these rude but happy beings." These natives seemed to dwell in a land flowing with honey, for with their tomahawks they extracted it in abundance from the hollow branches of the trees. They used to catch a bee, and attach to it, with some gum, the light down of the swan or owl. Thus marked, the liberated bee would make for the branch of some lofty tree, and betray its home to its watchful pursuers.

The course taken by Major Mitchell to the Darling was north-westwards, along the river Bogan, parallel to, and about forty miles west of the Macquarie. The Bogan had been discovered near its mouth, where it joins the Darling, by Capt. Sturt, and, subsequently, about seventy miles of its middle course had been examined by Mr. Dixon; but the survey of its entire length (about 250 miles) was the earliest fruit of this expedition. Our limits will not permit us to enter into the details of geodetical operations, nor to narrate all the incidents which checked the long march over wide and solitary plains. One melancholy event alone compelled us to relax our silent progress, in order to record it. At sunset, on the 17th of April, Mr. Cunningham was missing. As he was in the habit, however, of wandering from his companions in search of plants, his absence did not at first excite alarm. On the following day, parties sent in various directions failed to discover any traces of him; and as the expedition was suffering from want of water, the misery of his situation, bewildered in a burning waste, was acutely felt by all. It was not till the fifth day of the search that traces of Mr. Cunningham were fallen in with, and in two days more his movements and those of his horse were followed through a distance of seventy miles. These were examined again and again, and the inferences founded on them were as follows:—viz. Mr. Cunningham having wandered some time in the wood, killed his dog, probably to quench his thirst with its blood; he then abandoned his horse, which rambled many miles before it expired. Mr. Cunningham appears to have made for the river Bogan, and to have passed close to one of the parties which went in quest of him on the 21st. He continued his weary march near the dry bed of the river, having thus got ahead of his companions, who remained searching for him; and his footsteps were distinctly traced to the small muddy pool where he first quenched his thirst. His lamentable end was subsequently learned from the natives. It appears that he met with a party of them, who gave him food, and led him to their huts. But as he was very uneasy, and rose often in the night, their suspicions were awakened, and they speared him. Of the four men concerned in this murder, three were afterwards captured, of whom two made their escape. Some relics of Mr. Cunningham were found, and his bones interred, by the police sent into the interior to investigate the circumstances of his death.

Several different tribes were found inhabiting the banks of the Bogan, more simple and unimproved in proportion as they were distant from the frontiers of the colony, but otherwise differing unaccountably in disposition, the most wild and irreconcilable tribe sometimes succeeding immediately to the most frank and friendly. Some of the natives in the driest part of the country, when questioned respecting water, showed how they allayed their thirst, by chopping the roots of trees and sucking them. The last tribe on the Bogan exhibited an unusual variety of feature and complexion; most of them had brown hair; others had Asiatic features,

like those of the Hindoos, with crisped hair. The soil of the plains near the Lower Bogan is quite free from roots or sward, and though it looks rich, is yet as naked as a fallow; it crumbled under the wheels of the carts, which sank deep in it. What may not dams and irrigation hereafter effect with this light and friable mould?

On the 25th of May, Major Mitchell rode forward to the River Darling, and was agreeably surprised to find that its clear waters were not salt, as they were previously supposed to be. The saltiness of the stream was afterwards found to be confined to certain localities. Preparatory to the launching of the boats, a strong stockade was erected in a commanding position, and named Fort Bourke. This work being finished, the boats were launched, and were named respectively, after the ships of Captain Cook, the *Discovery* and the *Resolution*. Notwithstanding this auspicious commencement, the experiment of descending the river in boats was soon abandoned, owing to the frequent occurrence of rocky shallows; and after an excursion along its banks on horseback, the whole expedition resumed its march on the 8th of June, to trace its course downwards. The river abounded in excellent fish, which the natives pursued with spears in small canoes. These vessels were of the simplest possible construction, so slight, indeed, that it seemed extraordinary how one of them could sustain a man; for it was nothing more than a sheet of bark, with a little clay at each end; yet there was a fire in each of them, besides the fisherman, who stands erect. On the second day's march, was found the tree on which Mr. Hume, the companion of Sturt, had cut the initials of his name, to mark the farthest point explored by him. Near this place, the water of the river was as salt as brine. About thirty miles farther to the south-west, Major Mitchell ascended the extremity of a chain of hills, which he named Dunlop's range, and from which he obtained an extensive view of the distant interior beyond the river. It no longer appeared a dead flat, like the ocean, but had upon it various eminences, some like table lands, others apparently undulations of the surface. Tracts of herbless and soft ground again occurred, through which a horse could wade with difficulty.

The natives met with near the Darling, at the commencement of the journey, were remarkably civil and obliging; but subsequently, others presented themselves, whose ill manners procured them the title of the spitting tribe. These, defeated in their attempts to steal from the camp, performed the ceremony of a dance, apparently of a superstitious and maledictory kind. Some of these mischievous people followed the expedition, and communicated their ill designs to all the tribes in the vicinity of the river. A party of natives at length ventured to attack one of the men engaged in carrying water from the river; but a few shots, and the death of one of their party, soon put them to flight. It is remarkable, that the expedition, on leaving the ground where this affray took place, was followed, for some time, by three women and a child; and Major Mitchell conjectures, that these poor creatures, true to the native custom, which decrees, that "none but the brave deserves the fair," considered that they belonged to him, as the conqueror.

Our author had traced the river to a point where it turned southwards, and left no room to doubt that it joined the Murray, as had been conjectured by Captain Sturt. He had followed its course for 300 miles, through a country which did not supply a single stream, and in which there grew but little grass, or even trees available for any useful purpose. He perceived, therefore, that it was high time for him to re-

trace his steps, and on the 12th of July commenced the march homewards. Notwithstanding the general barrenness of the soil near the Darling, a fragrant trefoil (*Trigonella suavisima*) had been met with in a few places, which, when boiled, proved an agreeable esculent, and good anti-scorbutic. For the latter quality, it was now doubly valuable, the scurvy having attacked some of the party. In a month from the time when it turned homewards, the expedition reached its old quarters at Fort Bourke. Its indefatigable leader had made excursions to examine the hilly ranges discoverable on both sides of the river. In some places, the Darling appears to spread, during floods, two miles beyond its ordinary channel. The following are our author's general observations on the character of the river, and the country near it:—

"The basin of the Darling, which may be considered to extend to the coast ranges on the east, appears to be very limited on the opposite or western side, a desert country from which it did not receive, as far as I could discover, a single tributary of any importance. A succession of low ridges seemed there to mark the extent of its basin, nor did I perceive in the country beyond, any ranges of a more decidedly fluvial character.

"The average breadth of the river is, at the surface of the water, when low, about fifty yards, oftener less than this, but seldom more. Judging from the slight fall of the country, and the softness and evenness of the banks (commonly inclined at an angle with the horizon of about 40°), I cannot think that the velocity of the floods in the river ever exceeds one mile per hour, but that it is in general much less. At this time the water actually flowing, as seen at one or two shallow places, did not exceed in quantity that which would be necessary to turn a mill. The banks everywhere displayed one peculiar feature, namely, the lines of its floods marked by numerous parallel lines at different heights on the smooth sloping earth. • •

"The surface of the plains nearest the river, is unlike any part of the earth's face that I have elsewhere seen. It is as clear of vegetation as a fallow-field, but with greater inequality of surface and full of holes. The soil is just tenacious enough to open into cracks, for the surface becomes so soft and loose that the few weeds that may have sprang up previous to desiccation seldom remain where they grow, being blown out by the slightest wind. Over such ground it was fatiguing labour to walk, the foot at each step sinking to the ankle, and care being necessary to avoid holes always ready to receive the whole leg, and sometimes a man's body. It was not very safe to ride on horseback even at a walk, and to gallop or trot in that country, was quite out of the question. The labour which this kind of ground cost the poor bullocks, drawing heavy carts, reduced them to such a state of weakness, that six never returned from the Darling."

The character given of the natives of the Darling, by Major Mitchell, is still less prepossessing than that of their inhospitable country.

"It seldom happened, (he observes,) that I was particularly engaged, either with a map, drawing, or calculation, without some interruption occasioned by them, or respecting them. It was evident that our presents had the worst effect, for although given with every demonstration of good will on our part, such gifts seemed only to awaken on theirs a desire to destroy us, and to take everything we had. While sitting in the dust with them, conformably to their custom, often have they examined my cap, evidently with no other view than to ascertain if it would resist the blow of a waddy. Then they would feel the thickness of my dress, while they whispered together, their eyes occasionally glancing at their spears and clubs. The expression of their countenances was sometimes so hideous, that after such interviews I have found comfort in contemplating the honest faces of the horses and sheep; and even in the scowl of 'the patient ox.' I have imagined an expression of dignity, when he may have pricked up his ears, and turned his horns towards these wild specimens of the 'lords of the creation.' Travellers in Australian deserts will find, that such savages cannot re-

main at rest when near them, and that they are ever ready and anxious to strip them by all and every means in their power, of everything, however useless to them. • •

"A mischievous old man is usually accompanied by a stout middle-aged man and a boy; thus the cunning of the old man, the strength of him of middle age, and the agility of the youth, are combined with advantage, both in their intercourse with their neighbours, and in seeking the means of existence. The old man leads, as fitted by his experience to do so; and he has also at his command by this combination, the strength and agility of the other two.

"The natives of the Darling live chiefly on the fish of the river, and are expert swimmers and divers. They can swim and turn with great velocity under water, where they can both see and spear the largest fish, sometimes remaining under water for this purpose a considerable time. In very cold weather, however, they float on the surface in pieces of bark; and thus also they can spear the fish, having a small fire beside them in their bark canoe. They also feed on birds, and especially on ducks, which they ensnare with nets, with which a tribe is always provided. These nets are very well made, much resembling our own, and of a similar material, the wild flax, which grows near the river in tufts, and thus very convenient to pull. These are easily gathered by the gins, who indeed manage the whole process of net-making. They give each tuft (after gathering it) a twist, also biting it a little, and in that state their fish is laid about on the roofs of their huts until dry. Fishing nets are made of various similar materials, being often very large, and attached to some I have seen half-inch cordage, which might have been mistaken for the production of a rope-walk. But the largest of their nets, are those set across the Darling for the purpose of catching the ducks as they fly along the river in considerable flocks. These nets are strong, with wide meshes, and they are hung up on a lofty pole erected for the purpose on one side, usually opposite to some large tree on the other, being easily suspended upon these supports, as occasion requires. • •

"These savages have a power of manipulating with their toes, so as to do many things surprising to the men who wear shoes. This power they acquire chiefly by ascending trees from their infancy, their mode of climbing depending as much on the toes as the fingers. With their toes they gather freshwater muscles (*unio*) from the muddy bottom of rivers or lagoons; and the heaps of these shells beside their old fire places, which are numerous along the banks, show that this shell-fish is the daily food of at least the gins and children. In their attempts to steal from us, their toes were much employed. They would tread softly on any article, seize it with the toes, pass it up the back, or between the arm and side, and so conceal it in the arm-pit, or between the beard and throat."

The following sensible apology for the apparent malevolence of savage tribes, deserves to be read with attention:—

"Yet even in defence of such an implacable disposition towards the civilized intruder much may be urged. No reflecting man can witness the quickness and intelligence of the aborigines, as displayed in their instant comprehension of our numerous appliances, without feelings of sympathy. He must perceive that these people cannot be so obtuse as not to anticipate in the advance of such a powerful race, the extirpation of their own, in a country which barely affords to them the means of existence."

One of Major Mitchell's chief merits, is, that he is a vigilant observer: he prys into the rocks and the soil—he examines the woods—tastes the grasses—and some of his minor discoveries, made in this way, are extremely interesting. The following are from his remarks on the animals near the Darling:—

"A species of rat was remarkable for the formidable fabric it raised to secure itself from the native dog, or birds of prey. This consisted of a rick or stack of small branches, commonly worked around and interlaced with some small bush, the whole resembling a pile laid for a signal fire so much used by the natives. As they drew the attention of our dogs, we at length examined several of these heaps of dead

boughs, and always found a small nest in the centre, occupied by the same kind of rat. This animal had ears exactly resembling those of a small rabbit, soft downy wool, and short hind legs; indeed, but for the tail, it might have passed for a small rabbit.

"The work of an ant peculiar to that country, also attracted our attention. Instead of an ant-hill, the habitation of these insects is made under a portion of the surface, which, to the extent of about six feet in diameter, appears quite smooth, level, and clean, as if swept. This kind of surface was, to us, on first advancing into the interior, one of its wonders. The ants render this nearly as hard as stone, reserving access through it by one or two small holes only. Thus they dwell securely at some depth below, for nothing less than a pickaxe could penetrate to the larvae, which, in ant-hills of the common kind, are eaten by the native females and children, who carry wooden shovels for the purpose of digging them out."

After a short repose at Fort Bourke, the march was resumed up the Bogan, as it proved advantageous to adhere to the beaten path. Our traveller found that the colonial cattle had been advancing in his track, and he entered a white man's dwelling on the river Bogan, fifty miles beyond the frontier of the colony. The two stockmen, who inhabited the new house, seemed to have enough to do to keep the natives in good humour, as the only means of finding the cattle, or securing their own safety among the savage tribes. Those of Major Mitchell's followers who suffered from scurvy, fortunately survived till they reached Bathurst, when the hospital treatment soon restored them to perfect health. Our author's third and most interesting expedition still remains to be examined.

SONGS OF THE TYNE.

A Collection of Songs in the Newcastle Dialect. Newcastle: Marshall.

The Tyne Songster. North Shields: W. Orange.
The Tyne Songster. Newcastle: Fordyce.
A Collection of Right Merrie Garlands for North Country Anglers. Newcastle: Charnley.

From a remote period, Northumberland has been marked by stronger distinguishing characteristics than most other parts of England; and though the diffusion of education and the increased facilities of communication have done much in effacing provincial differences, Newcastle-upon-Tyne still preserves its local dialect, its local literature, and its local melodies. In the Saxon age, the settlements of the Danes north of the Humber in a great measure separated the northern from the southern counties of England, and though few of our historians have noticed the distinction between the Anglo-Danes and the Anglo-Normans, we find that Tostig relied on their mutual jealousy when he attempted to dethrone his brother Harold; and that the Northumbrian Ears, Edwin and Morcar, negotiated separate treaties for themselves when the Saxon dynasty was overthrown at the battle of Hastings. William's subsequent northern campaign, and his destruction of Monkchester, which occupied the site of Newcastle, produced a strong dislike of the Normans, and made the Northumbrians anxious to be taken under the rule of the king of Scotland. Without entering into any discussion on national characteristics, we may observe that events long past, and almost forgotten, have often perpetuated their results in provincial peculiarities; and that the continuation of these by no means infers any deficiency in civilization, for the working classes in Newcastle are, generally speaking, better informed and more intelligent than those of their own condition in most other parts of England; and nowhere, we have been informed, is the sale of books so great in proportion to the amount of population.

The first peculiarity which strikes a visitor of

Newcastle is the *bur*, or forcible guttural pronunciation of the letter *r*; this is not, as some have asserted, peculiar to the town, but extends through the greater part of the counties of Northumberland and Durham; its gradual decline can be traced pretty accurately; at Chester-le-Street it is perceptibly weakened; in Durham it is still fainter; and on the banks of the Tees it disappears altogether. Next to this is the very broad pronunciation of the vowels,—*o* especially almost always takes its long sound, as in the whimsical epitaph on the architect of the Royal Exchange, or Town Hall of Newcastle, who is buried at Gateshead, nearly opposite that edifice.

Here lies Robert Trollap
Who made yon stones roll up,
When death took his soul up
His body filled this hole up.

Local words and phrases are still more remarkable, and some of them rather perplexing; for instance, *Chare* is a local term for narrow alleys and courts. The application of it by a witness in a criminal case at the Newcastle assizes some years ago, gave rise to the following scene:—"The person swore that 'he saw three men come out of the foot of a chare.' 'Gentlemen of the jury,' cried the judge, 'you must pay no credit to that man's evidence; he must be insane.' The foreman smiled, and assured his lordship that 'the man spoke the truth,' and that they understood him perfectly well. *Dean* is another local term, signifying a deep ravine; and a report that 'the people of Newcastle had filled up and destroyed the dean,' is said to have perplexed and alarmed the late bishop of Durham.

Most, though not all, of the Newcastle songs, are written in the Northumbrian dialect, but all are purely local in their subject. As might be anticipated, the bards are vehement in their praises of their beautiful as well as valuable river; indeed, the Tyne is an object of absolute passion with the people of Newcastle, one and all of whom believe that the like of it is not to be found in the world. The following sentiments meet a visitor everywhere, either in verse or prose:—

Tyne River, running rough or smooth,
Makes bread for me and mine;
Of all the rivers, north or south,
There's none like coaly Tyne.
So here's to coaly Tyne, my lads,
Success to coaly Tyne,
Of all the rivers, north or south,
There's none like coaly Tyne.

It is declared to be far superior to the Thames, by a bard who visited London, and wrote a very popular song to prove that the metropolis was not to be compared to "Canny Newcasell."

'Bout Lunnun aw'd (1) heard ay sic wonderful spokes,
That the streets were a' cover'd w' guineas;
The houses sae fine, an' sic grandees the folks,
To them huz i' th' North were but ninnies.
But aw fand maw-sel blonk'd (2) when to Lunnun aw gat,
The folks they a' luik'd wishey washey;
For gowld ye may haw (3) till ye're blind as a bat,
For their streets are like wots—brave and blashy!
'Bout Lunnun then diwent ye myek sic a rout.
There's nowse (4) there maw winkers to dazle;
For a' the fine things they are gobbin about
We can maw (5) iv Canny Newcasell.
A Cockney chep shou'd me the Thames druvy (6) fyace,
Whilk he said was the pride o' the nation;
And thout at their shippin aw'd myek (7) a haze-gaze;
But aw whopt maw foot on his noration.
W' huz, mun, three hundred ships sail iv a tide,
We think nowse ont, aw'll myek acyday; (8)
Ye're a gowk iv ye din't know that the lads o' Tyne-side
Are the Jacks that myek famish (9) wor navy.
'Bout Lunnun, &c.

Next to the Tyne, the various buildings and improvements in the town seem to have been favourite themes; every minute change in markets, courts, and public offices, has been commemorated in song, but we cannot find one which could be made intelligible to persons unacquainted with the localities. The keelmen and pitmen are graphically delineated by the

1 I had. 2 Blanked, disappointed. 3 Search. 4 Nothing. 5 Match. 6 Drory. 7 Make. 8 Affidavit. 9 Famous.

Newcastle bards, and the differences between their moral and physical character very fairly shown. The keelmen are the persons who work the large keels or lighters, by which coals are conveyed down the river; their employment is calculated to develop their muscular strength; the demand for their labour is generally greater than the supply, hence they receive high wages, and possess strong feelings of independence. Their favourite song, 'The Keel Row,' is the most popular melody on the Tyne.

Weel may the keel row, the keel row, the keel row,
Weel may the keel row,
And better may she speed;
Weel may the keel row, the keel row, the keel row,
Weel may the keel row,
That gets the bairns their breed.

A ludicrous local song, called 'My Lord Size,'—that is, Assize Lord, written on one of the judges who fell into the Tyne while taking an aquatic excursion with the mayor, curiously contrasts the dialect of a keelman with the refined English of the Mayor's butler, at the instance of which the bard supposes to have been held on the occasion.

Now the Mansion-house Butler thus gravely depord:—
'My Lord on the terrace seem'd studying his charge;
And when (as I thought) he had got it compos'd,
He went down the stairs and examin'd the barge.
First the stem he survey'd, then inspect'd the stern,
Then handled the tiller, and look'd mighty wise;
But he made a false step when about to return,
And sous in the water straight tumbled Lord Size.'

Next a keelman was call'd on, Bold Archy his name,
Who the book as he kis'd shew'd the whites of his eyes,
Then he cut an odd caper, attention to claim,
And this evidence gave them respecting Lord Size.

'Aw was settin the keel, w' Dick Stavers an' Matt,
An' the Mansion-house Stairs we were just alongside,
When we a' three se'd somethin, but didn't ken what,
That was splashing and labbering (1) about i' the tide.
It's a fluikier, (2) ki Dick; No, ki Matt, it's owre big.
It luik'd mair like a skyet (3) when aw first se'd it rise:
Kiv aw—for aw'd gettin a gliff o' the wig—
Ods marcy! wey, marrows (4), becricke, it's Lord Size!
Sae aw huik'd him, an' haud'd him snail into the keel,
An' o' top o' the buddock (5) aw row'd him aboot;
An' his belly aw rubb'd, an' aw skelp'd his back weel,
But the waiter he'd drucken it wadn't run out.
Sae aw brought him ashore here, an' doctors, in vain,
Furst this way, then that, to recover him tries;
For ye see there he's lyin as deed as a stone,
An' that's a' aw can tell ye about my Lord Size.'

The chief faults with which the keelmen are charged by their satirists, are violence and intemperance; their muscular strength being supposed to tempt them to the one, while their high wages and limited time of labour may be supposed to prompt the other. In one song, which, however, no person not partial to sore bones will venture to sing in the company of keelmen, a Sandgate girl thus laments her marriage:—

I was a young maiden truly,
And lived in Sandgate-street; (6)
I thought to marry a good man,
To keep me warm at neet.
Some good-like body, some bonny body,
To be with me at noon;
But last I married a keelman,
And my good days are done.

I thought to marry a parson,
To hear me say my prayers;
But I have married a keelman,
And he kicks me down the stairs.
He's an ugly body, a tubby (7) body,
An ill-far'd ugly loon;
And I have married a keelman,
And my good days are done.

I thought to marry a dyer,
To dye my apron blue;
And I have married a keelman,
And he makes me sorely rue.

But this Sandgate girl was rather too severe; and if the following nurse song may be held good evidence, the keelmen's wives do not generally agree with her, though "fuddling" and violence are incidentally alluded to.

A, U, A, my bonny bairn,
A, U, A, upon my arm,
A, U, A—thou suln may learn
To say dada se canny:

1 Floundering. 2 Flat fish. 3 Skate. 4 Companions. 5 Half-deck. 6 A street chiefly inhabited by keelmen and sailors. 7 Tubby, with loose fat about him.

Aw wish thy daddy may be weel,
He's lang' coming frae the keel;
Tho' his black fyce be like the de'il,
Aw like a kiss frae Johnny. A, U, A, &c.

Thou really hast thy daddy's chin,
Thou art like him leg and wing,
And aw w'l pleasure can thee sing,
Since thou belovest my Johnny.
Johnny is a clever lad—
Last noot he fuddled aw he had,
This morn he was't very bad—
He laik'd as blithe as ony.

Tho' thou's the first, thou's not the last;
Aw mean to ha'e my bairns fast—
And when this happy time is past,
Aw still will love my Johnny;
For his hair is brown, and so is thine,
Your eyes are grey, and so are mine,
Thy nose is taper'd off se fine—
Thou's like thy daddy Johnny.

The pitmen or colliers are a very different race of men. The masters of most pits supply each of their labourers with a house and garden in addition to their wages, and thus a taste for domestic comforts is formed, which produces very beneficial results. Their houses and gardens are models of cleanliness and neatness; many of the pitmen are excellent florists, and will spend considerable sums on the purchase of a new plant. In private life they are said to be mild and good tempered; indeed, it is a common remark at Newcastle that no female servants are so valuable as the daughters of pitmen. The satirical bards assert that they are very simple, and easily led, or perhaps duped; and that they are also rather conceited. The songs relating to the pitmen are not equal to those on the keelmen, but the following bit of satire, on a conceited collier, is popular:—

My nyem it's Billy Oliver,
Iv Benwell town aw dwell;
An' aw's a cliver chep, aw's shure,
Tho' aw de say't mysel'.
Sic an a cliver chep am aw, am aw, am aw,
Sic an a cliver chep am aw.

There's not a lad iv a' wur wark,
Can put or hew w' me;
Nor not a lad iv Benwell toon,
Can coax the lasses see.
Sic an a cliver chep am aw.

When aw gans tiv Newcassel toon,
Aw myeks mysel' snc fine;
Wur neyboys stand and stare at me,
An' say, 'Eh! what a shine!'
Sic an a cliver chep am aw.

An' then aw walks w' sic an air,
That, if the folks hev eyes,
They a'wis think it's sum great man,
That's cum in i' disguise.
Sic an a cliver chep am aw.

The point in the 'Pitman's Courtship,' which is also a favourite, seems to be, that the suitor exhibits more worldly prudence than becomes a lover:—

Quite soft blew the wind from the west,
The sun faintly shone in the sky,
When Lukey and Bessy sat courting,
As walking I chanc'd to espy:
Unheeded I stole close beside them,
To hear their discourse was my plan;
I listen'd each word they were saying,
When Lukey his courtship began.

Last hopen (1) thou won up my fancy,
W' thy fine silken jacket o' blue;
An' smash! if their Newcassel lasses
Could marrow (2) the curls o' thy brow.
That day aw whiles danc'd w' lang Nancy,
She couln't like thou lift her heel;
My Grandy lik'd spise singing himles,
Maw comely! aw like thou as weel.

Thou knows, ever since we were little,
Together we've rang'd thro' the woods;
At neets hand in hand toddled hyem,
Very oft w' howl kites and torn duds;
But now we can talk about marriage,
Aw lang sair for wur wedding-day;
When married thou's keep a bit shop,
And sell things in a huiikertay way.

There are several descriptions of the merry-meetings called "hoppings," in some of which we find the guests forming factions, and fighting like the Irish at a fair.

Many circumstances lead us to believe that several ancient unprinted ballads exist in the north of England, which may yet be collected from the recitations of the peasantry. The legend of

Tynemouth Priory used to be very popular in the villages of Hollywell and Monkseaton, near the latter of which a cross marks the locality of the event commemorated in the ballad. It was inscribed, "O horror to kill a man for a pige's head." The story is, that a friar, being admitted into the kitchen of Sir Seaton Delaval, stole a boar's head, one of the most important dishes at a feudal table, and ran away with it in his scrip towards the monastery. Sir Seaton, being informed of the theft, pursued the monk, overtook him where the cross stands, and so belaboured him with his hunting gad that he died. The knight was obliged to purchase pardon by a penance of three years masses, three years' service in the Holy Land, and the gift of three castles and three estates to the monastery. We have seen several MS. copies of this curious old ballad, and one imperfect copy printed many years ago in a local newspaper; but they were all taken down by persons unacquainted with the Northumbrian dialect, or by those who thought that its original rugged form was a disadvantage. Almost the only passage in any of the copies which preserves the raciness of the old ballad, is the description of the meeting between the knight and the friar:—

Then fast and furious Delaval rode,
Till the priory gate was in view;
And the knight was walli (1) of a friar fall,
With a gowky (2) look and grove, (3)
Who with hasty span
O'er the greensward ran,
The wrath of the knight to eschew.
Stay thee, stay thee, kamstario (4) friar,
Stay thee, and show unto me
What thou dost loko (5) in that leathern poke,
Which thou dost carry so hee. (6)
Now Christ thee save,
Said the Friar knave,
Firebote (7) for the friary.

"Thou liest, thou liest, kamstario friar,
"Thou liest unto me."
The knight then took the leathern poke,
And there the boar's head did spee;
And still the reek,
From the roasted cheek,
Did smell right savourous.

Godswot! but had you seen the friar,
With his face so sair and sad,
When the knight drew out the reeking snoud,
And flourish'd his hunting gad. (8)
"O mercy, Sir Knight,
Use not thy might
On a simple and sinful lad."

But the knight he bang'd the friar about,
And beat his back full sore;
And he beat him as he roll'd on the ground,
Till the friar did loudly roar.
Nor did he spare
The friar mair,
Than Mahound (9) on eastern shore.

The last specimens of Newcastle literature we shall notice, are the 'Fisher's Garlands,' or the annual songs in which the disciples of Isaac Walton described the pleasures of an angler's life. These Garlands were written by persons in a higher rank of life than the popular songs we have already quoted; and some of them possess poetical merit. The Coquet is, however, a more popular stream than the Tyne with the poetic anglers. The two following stanzas describe the feelings of an aged fisherman going to take "a farewell throw" in his favourite stream:—

O Coquet! in my youthfu' days
Thy river sweetly ran,
An' sweetly down thy woody braes
The bonnie birdies sang;
But streams may rin, an' birds may sing,
Sma' joy they bring to me;
The blithesome strains I dimly hear,
The streams I dimly see.

But ance again the weel-kenn'd sounds
My minutes shall beguile,
An' glistering in the airy sun,
Till see thy waters smile;
An' sorrow shall forget his sigh,
An' Age forget his pain,
An' ance mair, by sweet Coquet side,
My heart be young again.

The last of the Garlands from which we shall

1 Aware. 2 Awkward. 3 Weary. 4 Roguish. 5 Hide. 6 High. 7 Firewood. 8 A short spear. 9 Mohammed.

make an extract, is 'The Fisher's Call': it is the most popular of all these songs:—

The thorn is in the bud,
The palm is in the blossom,
The primrose in the shade
Unfolds her dewy bosom;
Sweet Coquet's purling clear,
And summer music making;
The trout has left his lair,
Then waken, fishers, waken.

The lavrock's in the sky,
And on the heath the plover,
The bee upon the thyme,
The swallow skimming over;
The farmer walks the field,
The seed he's casting steady,
The breeze is blowing west,
Be ready, fishers, ready.

The violet's in her prime,
And April is the weather;
The partridge on the wing,
The muircock in the heather;
The sun's upon the pool,
His mornin' radiance wastin',
It's glitterin' like the gold,
Then hasten, fishers, hasten.

We cannot quit a subject so much neglected as the local literature of England, without expressing a hope that some one or other of the Newcastle Antiquarians will collect the ballads and songs of Northumberland before steam effaces all the peculiarities of their country.

The Guide to Trade.—The Printer. Knight & Co.

THIS is the first of another series of small volumes, like the 'Guide to Service,' noticed last week. Of the class of works, and of 'The Printer' in particular, we may indulge in a more favourable critique. In the details of a trade there is a great deal more of positive fact to communicate. Its special inculcations are of a more determinate character. Its morality is so strictly utilitarian, so immediately bound up with self-interest, that the mere enlightenment of the intellect goes far towards obliging the will. We can conceive, therefore, that this very smart and well put together tract, may be a valuable present to the lad who is just entering a printing-office—may prepare him for what he has to see, and may lead his views forward to great but remote ends, in a way that may act beneficially on his whole life. A series of such guides to trade will form, too, a useful addition to the library of the general reader, and a fit appendage to that of the school-room. The information afforded by 'The Printer' is various and clear; and it is given with such a happy mixture of anecdote and moral inference as makes it altogether a pleasant half hour's reading. The mechanical portions are illustrated with plates, which give a tolerably accurate notion of the printing business. The introduction takes up the printer's apprentice on the first day of his apprenticeship to a general printing business in a country town, where a weekly newspaper is issued; and the following is a very graphical detail of the week's occupations, abridged of its anecdotal details, to bring it within the compass of our columns:—

"Monday is too often a somewhat idle day amongst printers. * * * Our young apprentice on the first day of his probation may see how valuable a printer is who does not make *St. Monday*. The dinner hour is passed, and only one man has returned to his work in the afternoon. Scarcely any one seemed busy in the morning. The master enters, and looks around in dismay. A job has come in, that must be finished that evening. It is connected with some local public business, and he will give offence to his most valued connexions if it is neglected. Fortunately the master can work himself, and is not ashamed of working, though he is wealthy and a man in authority. He divides the composition of the job between himself, the man who does not keep *St. Monday*, and the elder apprentice. It is late before a proof is ready. 'Now, my lad,' says the master to our young apprentice, 'let me see what school has done for you—read this copy to me.' * * * Now comes the correc-

1 A meeting for dancing, &c. 2 Match.

tion of the proof, then the revise, and at last the job has to be worked off. The journeyman and the apprentice apply themselves to this task; the master, with the satisfaction of having discharged his duty, repairs to his family; and the new apprentice is perhaps mounted upon a stool, to expedite the working of the sheets by doing what is called the business of a *fly-boy*—that is, lifting the sheets off the press as they are pulled, and laying them smoothly on a heap. When the *job* is finished, he will perhaps have to take the work home, and it will be ten o'clock before he gets his supper. This is an exception to the ordinary state of things, but a printer, and all concerned with him, must be prepared to execute work with the greatest promptitude, at any personal inconvenience. * * A change has taken place in the aspect of the office on Tuesday, when compared with *St. Monday*. All the men are at their work at eight o'clock. The personal effort of the master on the preceding afternoon to repair the ill consequences of the absence of his men, has become known to all, and it has produced a better effect than the most solemn admonition. The newspaper compositors are all very busy distributing the pages of the *Journal* which had been issued to the public on the previous Saturday night, and by considerable exertion they are ready for new copy, for the next week's paper, late in the afternoon. The master ought to be, and is, prepared to give them some, for he is his own editor, arranging the general news, writing local paragraphs, and putting together all the multifarious incidents of a country paper. If he is a man of literary habits, which is sometimes the case, he writes his own leading article, but more frequently he employs another, upon whose opinions he can rely, to furnish that. Our young apprentice, if he be a lad of observation, begins to see a new world opening before him. * * He soon perceives that a printing-office is a complicated machine that must be kept in motion by one directing mind. He is placed with a diligent and able master, and he will improve his opportunities. He sees, too, that a printing-office is essentially connected with the higher operations of the intellect, and that the better scholar a man is, the better printer he will make. His master, he perceives, must do many things that require knowledge, readiness, and discretion; he must at one and the same time be a tradesman, and in some degree a man of letters. He sees there is scope for his ambition; and he trusts the day may come when he shall have a printing-office of his own, and be asked for copy for the next week's paper. * * Tuesday was a quiet day, but Wednesday is eventually a bustling one. The newspaper compositors have plenty of copy which the master has prepared,—but the one compositor-pressman and the apprentice in the job-room are quite slack, as far as any pressing business is concerned; and they have taken in hand 'The Universal Spelling Book,' which they set up at the rate of a sheet a month, at odd hours when they have nothing better to do. This is a fit time for the instruction of our young apprentice, as to the arrangement of the cases, the mode in which he is to hold his composing-stick, the different sizes of type, and so forth. He is quite delighted to have a kind and careful instructor, as he has in the journeyman who does not keep *St. Monday*, and who is paid weekly wages, not working by the piece as the others do. But this felicity does not last long. The master enters with four or five jobs that have come in all together, and that are each wanted in the greatest possible hurry. There is an auctioneer's catalogue,—a hand-bill, advertising a reward for detecting certain evil-disposed persons who entered a farm-yard the previous night, and stole three hens,—the long announcement of a professor of legerdemain, who will exhibit the next evening at the Swan Inn,—a new tailor's card,—and a circular, touching the debts of Mr. Jones, deceased. The 'Universal Spelling Book' is instantly laid aside,—the young apprentice is sent once more to sort his pye, and is desired to ask no questions, or he accompanies his master to the warehouse to receive the paper for these various jobs,—a compositor is called to assist out of the newspaper room,—the reward bill and the conjuror's bill are first dispatched, and the auctioneer's catalogue is half done before the office is closed. There is no time for reading this evening; and our young apprentice begins to perceive that his best chance of learning his business is to keep his

eyes always open,—imitate as well as he can what he sees others do,—learn a little at a time, but learn that well, and never doubt that experience and diligence will do as much for him, as they have done for all the industrious that have gone before him. Thursday is in many respects the same as Wednesday. The jobs are nearly finished, and the newspaper compositor has resumed his ordinary employment. Our young apprentice has, however, been very happily engaged, if the desire for improvement is a prevailing one with him. He has been summoned by his master to assist in reading the proofs of the matter that has been already set for the newspaper. He reads the copy aloud, and during the two or three hours of this employment, he learns (for his eyes are open) how the various portions of a newspaper are collected together. He perceives that some of the paragraphs are cut out of the London newspapers; some abridged by omitting details not of general interest; and some altogether re-written. He perceives how the parliamentary speech of a Secretary of State which occupied three columns of the Times is compressed into twenty lines; and he also sees that the speech of the member for the borough in which his master's newspaper is published, which occupied twenty lines in the Times, is printed from an original copy, and occupies three columns in his master's newspaper. These are mysteries. * * On Friday morning, our young apprentice is sent to the Post-office, for the letters are wanted earlier than by the ordinary delivery. He returns with a handful. His master is particularly pleased. A crowd of advertisements have come in from all quarters. He sees that more strenuous exertion is demanded from all in the establishment. Much that is done has to be undone, that room may be made for the new matter that has arrived. He does not quite understand the necessity of the case; but he perceives his master is prepared to make great sacrifices to print every line that he, the young apprentice, brought him from the Post-office. Towards the afternoon, when he is called again to read, he discovers that whilst what he read on Thursday was given with the minutest details, what he is now reading is as brief and dry as the auctioneer's catalogue. The advertisements, he has no doubt, have effected this change. To his mind they are not half so interesting as the account of an accident which the magic pen of his master has compressed into six lines, out of a narrative which comprised sixty in its original form. At night he talks about this to the elder apprentice, who briefly tells him that the advertisements *pay*. A new light breaks in upon him, and he sees that business has laws of its own which are all important. By the end of his seven years, he may acknowledge the truth of a maxim propounded by an eminent merchant of our own day, that what is commercially right must be morally right. Saturday comes at last, and it is a day of excitement. It is market-day, and the country folks bring hand-bills to be printed, and advertisements, and orders for newspapers. His master runs here and there, between his customers and his men. A mysterious-looking gentleman in black comes to see the proof of the leading article. The newspaper grows into shape, the scattered parts are dove-tailed together, and one side at length is sent to be worked at press. His friend the compositor-pressman and the oldest apprentice are charged with this duty; he himself is reading-boy for one five minutes, and errand-boy for another five minutes. Still with all this bustle there is no confusion. As the clock strikes eight the second side of the paper is laid on the press, and at half-past eight he is sent off with a large bag of printed and directed papers, to catch the mail at the Post-office. Then come newsmen, who are about to travel with the newspapers in every direction; and it is not till midnight that he gets to bed. But he knows that a day of rest is coming. He shall go to church, where he shall meet his sister, and after his dinner he may take a quiet walk with her into the pleasant fields, and thank God that although they are orphans they have a heavenly Father who watches over them."

After this extract, it is needless, perhaps, to recommend more particularly the work to general notice: it will make its own way.

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

Mendelssohn's Jerusalem. 2 vols.—These volumes relate to a subject which, though very interesting to the German divines and scholars, has engaged little attention in England—the internal condition of the Jewish religion. The great influence which the writings of Moses Mendelssohn, the philosophic reformer of Judaism, exercises over the rising generation of the Jews, is more perceptible in Germany than in England; and the revived taste for them is undermining the power of the Rabbis, and emptying the Talmudical schools. This result was not anticipated by the Rabbis when Mendelssohn wrote: they looked upon him justly as the defence of their nation; they admired his eloquent arguments against their oppressors—arguments which acquired additional force from his distinguished morality and rare virtues; most of them even agreed with him in believing some reform of Judaism necessary, but few, if any, saw the full scope and tendency of Mendelssohn's principles. The proposition on which he based his creed was, "that there are no immutable truths but such as may be made not only conceivable to the understanding, but as also admit of being demonstrated and warranted by human faculties." Applying this to Judaism, he held, that God only revealed to Moses the system of external legislation by which the chosen people was to be governed, but that he did not reveal "any dogmas or saving truths; these," he says, "the Lord always reveals to us, the same as to the rest of mankind, by nature and by events, but never in words or written characters." This doctrine spread rapidly, even among Protestant divines in the north of Germany, and led to the foundation of what is called the "rational" school of Biblical criticism—indeed, most of the theologians belonging to that school quote his arguments with great respect. But it would lead us into too long a digression, were we to examine the indirect effect produced by Mendelssohn on Christian Theology; and we shall, therefore, only indicate its influence on the ecclesiastical polity of Judaism. He regards the Mosaic Institutions as a hierarchy; it was not a union, but an identity of church and state; consequently, the system was shaken to its basis so soon as the Israelites had chosen Saul for their king, and was, as a national law, completely set aside when the state came under a foreign dominion. This is believed to be stated in the Talmudical aphorism, "that ever since the destruction of the Temple of Jerusalem, all corporeal and capital punishment, nay, all fines, so far as they were merely national, ceased to be legal." From this principle, Mendelssohn eloquently deduces the right of his brethren to be received as citizens in all the lands where they dwell: for if the laws peculiar to the Jews be merely personal to them as individuals, and have no influence whatever on their social relations, it is obvious that there is no just cause for their being viewed with suspicion by the state. For obvious reasons, we have not entered into any examination of the principles advocated by Mendelssohn, but have limited ourselves to a simple description of their nature. It appeared to us, that doctrines which have not been without their influences both on Christianity and Judaism throughout Germany, and been felt even in England, were entitled, at least, to an impartial hearing.

Legends of Leicester in the Olden Time, by Thomas Featherstone.—There is still many a tale to be told of the cities of England; but Mr. Featherstone, though not without a sense of the picturesque and the humorous, hardly possesses that sustaining strength of hand which is demanded for the chronicling of such matters, and his work must rely for success upon the local, not the general interest it excites.

Doyle's Kitchen Garden, or Monthly Calendar, the most useful of gardening books for small families, where only short practical rules for cultivation are required, has reached a third edition, and we need not add, that it well deserves the circulation it has obtained.

Songs, Sonnets, and Miscellaneous Poems, by John and Mary Saunders.—This book was laid aside to serve as a text for a few words on the number, present estate, and future prospects of our "uneducated poets"—(our epithet being merely used in default of a better)—a class entitled to strong sympathy,

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and judicious advice and assistance, on the part of all thoughtful lovers of literature. But, as time and opportunity are still denied us, we will no longer defer our notice of a volume claiming considerable kindness on the score of its birth, and good words for the sake of its merits. Both John and Mary Saunders have improved in the mysteries of their craft since we met them some four years ago: each, however, would do well to abide by such themes as suggest themselves naturally in the course of daily and domestic experience. The following, for example, is much to our taste, for its homely and simple truth:

The Weaver's Song.

Oh! can I forget as I bend o'er my loom,
So many long hours in this dark stifling room,
My boyhood's sweet time, when I roamed all the day,
Unmolested glad as a bird in its play?

Oh! can I forget when my own darling wife
Is soothing her hungry ones, calming their strife;
Her tears rolling down as she thinks of their fate;
How light-hearted, hopeful her maidenly state?

Oh! can I forget with what hope and what pride
I saw in the future a merry fireside;
Where our old age should rest in the cradle of home,
Where our children all should at holidays come?

Alas! for the boyhood for ever departed—
Alas! for the maiden so hopeful, light-hearted—
Alas! for the home and the merry ones nigh—
God help us! we're born but to toil and to die. J.S.

But Mary Saunders must have her extract too.
Her verse is looser in construction, but more fanciful
In its imagery than her husband's,—her observation
Of nature more delicate, but her taste in language
And ornament less pure. The following song is a fair
specimen of her powers:—

Oh! mournful and weary, dear sister, I lie,
In a cave of the sea-gull, beneath the hot sky;
In a haunt of the lonely, meet covert for me,
I rest, who have traversed both valley and lee,
With mountains behind me, the broad sea before,
Where see, a poor fisherman sleeps on his oar;
All is still, but the roll of the surge by my side,
And the porpoise that swims on the in-dashing tide.

Where the mosses enwoven by sea spirits grow,
I rest, my own sister, and list to the flow
Of the deep-voiced waves as they travel before me—
Ah, would to thy presence those waves might restore me!
Thou hast lain in my bosom, true friend unto me—
Ah! dearest, that bosom now aches for thee!
For severed, oh! severed, for months and for years,
Am I from my sister—flow freely my tears!

All is still; yet, oh! hark! 'tis the fond lay of one,
Who the pain and the sweetness of loving hath known,
A lay of the parted with soft falling chime,
As it were from some bard of the troubadour time;
Oh! in sadness, in sickness of soul there is nought
With memory's balm so deliciously fraught,
As melody—melody! such as that now
Upborne on the zephyr that kisses my brow.

Who is he singing thus in his boat on the wave,
And none of the earth-born to smile on his stave;
(Oh, rich is his soul unto whom it is given,
Thus, thus in its weakness to soar unto heaven.)
Now again o'er the sands, and more clear doth it come,
Familiar, as if it belonged to mine home,
Its dear ones, and *ser* who in innocence bright,
Shared my toil all the day, and my pillow all night.

The minstrel of love, on the far rolling main,
Now ceaseless his measure nor wakes it again;
Oh, mournful and weary, and heavily sighing,
I list from my covert that melody dying;
Sister, thy step upon home's hallowed ground,
Than the fount of madrigals fonder would sound,
And love-words of thine are we sorrowed to part,
Than the sweetest love-lays far more sweet to my heart.

M.S.

In taking leave of these poems, we cannot but remark with pleasure on the contented and cheerful tone pervading them,—a welcome evidence that the poets understand how rightly to employ the gift with which they have been blessed.

List of New Books.—The Phenomena and Order of the Solar System, by J. P. Nichol, crown 8vo. 10s. 6d. cl.
—Annual of British Landscape Scenery, 1839, 8vo. 12s. cl.
—Sewall's Examination of Phrenology, 12mo. 3s. cl.
—Wayland's Limitations of Human Responsibility, 12mo. 3s. 6d. cl.
—Stewart's Stable Economy, 2nd edit. 12mo. 7s. 6d. cl.
—Des Carrières French Phrases, new edit. 3s. 6d. bd.
—Hawthorn's Reminiscences of South America, 8s. 6d. cl.
—Tyso's Elucidation of the Prophecies, 8vo. 7s. 6d. cl.
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Meteorological Observations made at the Apartments of the Royal Society, Somerset House, for 25 successive hours, commencing 6 A.M. of the 21st of September, 1838, and ending 6 A.M. the following day.
(Greenwich mean time.)

By Mr. J. D. ROBERTON, Assistant Secretary, Royal Society.

Hours of Observation.	Barom. corrected, Flint Glass.	Barom. corrected, Crown Glass.	Atmos. Ther.	Extern. Ther.	Old Standard Barom.	Atmos. Ther.	Difference, Wet & Dry Bulb Ther.	Dew Point.	Rain in Inches.	Wind.	REMARKS.
6, A.M.	29.762	29.752	56.7	47.2	29.839	56.8	01.3	49		S	Fine—light clouds and wind.
7, ..	29.771	29.761	57.2	46.4	29.847	57.3	00.9	51		SW	Light fog. Sun deeply coloured.
8, ..	29.772	29.762	57.5	47.2	29.845	57.3	01.2	50		S	Lightly overcast—light wind & fog.
9, ..	29.776	29.770	58.2	50.7	29.855	57.9	03.0	49		S	Light fog and wind.
10, ..	29.780	29.772	58.5	53.3	29.857	58.4	03.3	51		W	Light fog and wind.
11, ..	29.771	29.763	58.7	55.8	29.847	58.8	05.6	52		V	Fine—light clouds and breeze.
12, ..	29.766	29.760	59.0	58.8	29.849	59.7	07.3	53		S	Light fog and wind.
1, P.M.	29.766	29.760	59.6	58.2	29.853	60.7	07.8	53		NW	Light fog and wind.
2, ..	29.766	29.758	59.9	59.7	29.853	61.6	08.5	52		NNW	Light fog and wind.
3, ..	29.770	29.760	59.8	59.3	29.857	61.8	08.6	55		NW	Light fog and wind.
4, ..	29.780	29.770	59.7	57.6	29.865	61.6	06.5	53		NW	Light fog and wind.
5, ..	29.795	29.785	59.5	57.4	29.877	60.9	06.7	52		N	Light fog and wind.
6, ..	29.807	29.799	59.3	56.3	29.887	60.6	05.8	51		NW	Fine—star-light night.
7, ..	29.824	29.816	59.0	54.7	29.901	59.8	05.1	51		NW	Light fog and wind.
8, ..	29.840	29.832	58.8	54.4	29.918	59.6	05.5	49		NW	Light fog and wind.
9, ..	29.843	29.835	58.6	53.8	29.926	59.4	04.9	50		NW	Light fog and wind.
10, ..	29.853	29.847	58.4	52.5	29.932	59.2	03.8	51		NW	Light fog and wind.
11, ..	29.852	29.844	58.3	51.4	29.926	58.8	03.0	51		NW	Light fog and wind.
12, ..	29.866	29.860	58.3	49.8	29.938	58.6	02.6	49		NW	Light fog and wind.
1, A.M.	29.870	29.862	58.0	48.8	29.950	58.4	02.3	48		NW	Fine—star-light morning.
2, ..	29.779	29.871	57.0	47.5	29.954	58.0	01.9	48		NW	Light fog and wind.
3, ..	29.882	29.874	57.4	46.5	29.952	57.7	01.7	48		NW	Light fog and wind.
4, ..	29.884	29.876	57.3	45.4	29.960	57.3	01.6	47		NW	Light fog and wind.
5, ..	29.897	29.887	56.8	43.3	29.972	56.8	01.0	45		NW	Light fog and wind.
6, ..	29.910	29.900	56.5	42.8	29.982	56.5	01.4	43		NW	Light fog and wind.
	29.815	29.811	58.3	52.0	29.897	59.3	04.0	50			

The observations of the Barometer (Flint and Crown Glass) are severally corrected for temperature, as also for Capillarity.

To the Editor of the Athenæum.

Allan Park, Stirling, N.B.
18th Sept. 1838.

Sir,—I beg to acquaint you that I have just received my copy of your paper for last week, and I was much surprised to see in it a singular notice of my proceedings during the last four years,—singular, because it is at variance with what I have stated in my preface to "An African Expedition of Discovery," and which preface, if you had yourself perused, I am convinced (from the general fairness and liberality with which the *Athenæum* is conducted) would have prevented your allowing the notice I allude to, to appear.

By its being stated that I did certain things, and took certain steps, without the reasons being assigned for them by your reviewer, (though I distinctly gave them in my preface), a colour of an injurious tendency to my character is given in the notice of my work in your paper of the 15th instant. I shall now, therefore, very briefly endeavour to remove the impression of which I have reason to complain.

It is said by your reviewer, that after I had undertaken an expedition to explore a certain portion of south-east Africa, I "set off to Portugal," and thus caused the postponement of the expedition; but he does not say (though I did in my preface) that "I proceeded at my own expense to Portugal, to collect there information relating to Africa,"—where it was most likely to be obtained,—and that then I sailed for the Cape of Good Hope.

Again I showed, as I thought satisfactorily, why I did not attempt to land at Delagoa Bay, and from thence penetrate westwards; because, when I arrived at the Cape, the natives had just risen on the Portuguese at Delagoa, had slain the governor and some of his people, and had taken possession of the fort. Afterwards, when it was possible that tranquillity was restored, and when I was prepared to proceed to Delagoa in the beginning of 1836, I said that Dr. Andrew Smith arrived at the Cape, having been over the ground which it was intended I should have traversed behind Delagoa. Now, the reviewer of "The Expedition" denies that there were disturbances at Delagoa in 1835, although Portuguese officers were communicated with at the Cape who had just fled from Delagoa; and he makes no mention of Dr. Smith at all in the notice. Surely this is not a fair way of dealing with me, and not a way to account for my change of route.

Next, the reviewer says that I left the Cape for the interior three months sooner than I ought to have done, "the cause for which may be traced to the warfare in the colonial newspapers!" I beg to say that I was not engaged in any newspaper warfare when I left the Cape, which I did at the best season for travelling—viz. the month of September. Some months before I set out, it is true that I had occasion to send a letter to a Cape newspaper concerning certain matters connected with the Caffre war of 1835, in which I was engaged, but assuredly this letter had nothing to do with my departure for the interior, and that not earlier than I ought to have done for the Damara country.

Lastly, the reviewer says that I am unjust to other adventurous individuals who explored certain portions of South Africa. I deny that I have attempted to detract from the merits of any one: in my preface I conscientiously stated all I knew of former expeditions, so as to give what I believed was a correct outline of the extent of our geographical knowledge in south-west Africa up to 1837, and which knowledge I endeavoured, to the utmost of my ability and means, to add to; and that not without a considerable out-

lay of my private funds, besides the Government and the Royal Geographical Society's allowances.

Requesting the favour of the insertion of this letter, which I have made as short as I could, consistent with a desire and an attempt to clear myself from the charges of your reviewer,

I am, Sir, yours obediently,
JAS. EDW. ALEXANDER.

[The imputation of strangeness here cast upon us, may be easily retorted, for certainly it is strange to suppose that a reviewer is bound not to know more of an author's preliminaries than he finds in his preface—that he must submit to be hood-winked by any specious statement—or that he must unhesitatingly adopt explanations involving reasoning the most illogical. Nevertheless, in order to vindicate our fairness, we shall enter more fully into the matter, and consider, *seriatim*, the several heads of Sir James Alexander's remonstrance:—

1. We certainly have not said (though Sir James Alexander has done so in his preface) that Sir James "proceeded to Portugal at his own expense to collect information," &c., because that statement, besides being not much to the purpose, and objectionable on many other grounds, seems capable (through a careless phraseology, no doubt,) of making a false impression. From the formal mention of the traveller's proceeding at his own expense, a matter usually left to be taken for granted by the reader, it might be erroneously inferred that he went at the command or instigation of the Royal Geographical Society, while, in fact, he never even consulted the Society respecting his movements, of the nature of which they remained to the last in utter ignorance. Sir James Alexander, appearing in Portugal as the envoy of two learned societies of London, and under the patronage of the Colonial Office, obtained the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel in the Portuguese service. He also witnessed a campaign of the civil war, which supplied him with the materials of a volume published soon after his return; but though since that time he has published not fewer than five volumes, we cannot find in them the least trace of or allusion to any information collected by him in Lisbon relative to Africa. Without remarking, therefore, on the folly of going from London to Lisbon to take lessons in geography, or the irreconcilableness of such an object with the commission to Mohammed Ali, we feel that we have done no injustice to Sir James Alexander by passing in silence over his statement of this *reason*.

But then we have said that Sir James Alexander was on his way to Egypt in the service of the Royal Asiatic Society, a fact which completely supersedes his *reasons* for quitting London without consulting the

Royal Geographical Society. And can he deny this fact? He will find it recorded in his 'Sketches in Portugal' (p. 247), in the following terms:—"I had engaged to go on to Egypt, to deliver a valuable present of books to the Pacha, and to endeavour to establish there a branch of the Royal Asiatic Society of London, before proceeding to South Africa. I expected fresh instructions from home, whilst in Portugal, regarding the above, and they were sent, but I never received them," &c. It is true, that, in a subsequent work ('Voyage of Observation,' &c. Introd. p. viii.), Sir James Alexander has exhibited the matter differently, for he says—"After his (the author's) return from Portugal, application was made to him by the Royal Asiatic Society to endeavour to establish a branch of their institution in Egypt," &c. But this was written when the confusion of the Caffre war had weakened the author's recollection of antecedent events. His engagement with the Royal Asiatic Society was made known at their anniversary meeting on the 11th May before his return from Portugal, and is recorded in their quarterly Journal. Our readers will smile at the idea of that Society applying to an officer going to the Cape, to seek his destination by way of Egypt and Bombay. Now this fact, which we have stated,—viz. that Sir James Alexander went to Portugal on his way to Egypt—is of the utmost importance, and gives the true key to the explanation of what afterwards took place, since it fully shows how slight a hold the Royal Geographical Society had of him, and the want of a proper understanding between that body and their traveller as to their reciprocal obligations.

2. Nothing can be less satisfactory than Sir James Alexander's reasons for not proceeding to Delagoa Bay. We do not deny that there was a disturbance there in 1835; our denial has reference to 1836; we have distinctly stated that Sir James Alexander's forgetfulness of his geographical engagements in 1835 was pardonable. But we totally deny the accuracy of his account of the occurrences at Delagoa Bay. The Portuguese fort at Delagoa Bay was not his destination. What happened there, had as little to do with the plan marked out for him as if it had happened in Pekin. But let us look at the facts of this disturbance. Dingan, the king of the Zoolas, sent a detachment of his warriors to the factory at Delagoa Bay, with orders to kill the Governor. The Governor made his escape to a small island in the bay, and the Zoolas entered the fort, but they offered no violence to the persons or property of the merchants; on the contrary, the barbarian general gave the chief factor a guard of ten men to protect the warehouses. After a few days the Governor was caught in the mainland, was subjected to a form of trial, found guilty, and executed; and thus ended the disturbance. Now the date of the governor's execution was the 13th October, 1833 (!); but as the account of it travelled slowly to the Cape by way of Mozambique, it was still regarded as recent intelligence in the former place when Sir James Alexander arrived there in 1835. But a history of the whole transaction, written by the head factor, was circulated in Cape Town; and had Sir James Alexander read it with the attention it merited, he would have perceived, that so early as May, 1834, tranquillity was so perfectly restored, that an intercourse between the English at Natal, and the Portuguese at Delagoa Bay, was carried on overland through the Zoola country.

We have stated that Sir James Alexander pleaded to the Royal Geographical Society that there were disturbances in Delagoa Bay in 1836, and we stated truly, though his pleadings are not in his preface. We deny these rumoured disturbances. We can name those who travelled on foot from Natal to Delagoa Bay about that period; we can name the traders who travelled thither with waggons; we can name the colonial craft which sailed from the Cape to Delagoa Bay at the time when Sir James Alexander stated that he thought it unapproachable, and we know that there were no fewer than thirteen ships, English and American, in the bay at the very season (of 1836) when Sir James Alexander ought to have arrived there.

The instructions given to Dr. A. Smith are printed in the Journal of the Royal Geographical Society, side by side, with those given to Sir James Alexander. The expedition of the latter would complete, it was

thought, and connect with the coast, the discoveries of the former. Now, Dr. Smith did just what was expected of him; he did not in the least trench on the ground marked out to be explored by another. Sir James Alexander was instructed, that he might have to trace up the river Manissa, about 350 miles; but Dr. Smith, for reasons which need not be here specified, has widened rather than contracted this distance. Thus, it is evident, that the success of Dr. Smith's expedition ought not to have hindered the prosecution of Sir James Alexander's. But, still further we know, that in point of fact it did not. Dr. Smith returned to the Cape in January 1836. Sir James Alexander still talked of the expedition to Delagoa Bay till May following, when he abandoned it, on the ground of the disturbed state of the country, and it was not till six months after the return of Dr. Smith, that he perceived that that zealous naturalist had left him nothing to discover.

3. We have not said that the reasons of Sir James Alexander's precipitate retreat from Cape Town was to be traced to the warfare of the colonial newspapers, but in it. On this subject we shall be as reserved as our polemical necessities will permit. Sir James Alexander says that he left the Cape at the proper season for travelling. Then, why did he not travel? why did he stay five weeks on the borders of the colony? why did he take lodgings for nearly two months with the missionary in the desert? why did he suffer six months to elapse before he left Bethany, which is only six weeks distant from Cape Town?

4. We are not casuists enough to pronounce on the demerits of an uninstructed conscience; but we must repeat the fact, that Sir James Alexander, whether through forgetfulness or otherwise we know not, has been unjust to all who have preceded him in Namaqualand. We can name six missionaries who have travelled through it; and it would certainly be very strange if a traveller who lived three months at missionary stations remained ignorant of missionary explorations.]

OUR WEEKLY GOSSIP.

We have every reason to believe that Sir John Herschel declines the honour of being put in nomination as the successor to his Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex, in the chair of the Royal Society. In fact, his contemplated residence in the country, as well as his various engagements and pursuits, both scientific and domestic, are, we confess with regret, a sufficient excuse for his declining the proposed honour. We have not, at present, heard any other name suggested.

The publishers are just now taking their siesta—and, after an unusually long, and somewhat bustling season, they sleep soundly and well. We rather rejoice at this temporary quiet. We are somewhat in arrears with continental literature, and have received, within these two months, more books from America than within the preceding two years, many of which yet remain to be noticed. The Americans used to complain that the English periodicals did not do justice to their literary exertions; but the truth is, they did not help those who were willing to help them. We have always been extremely anxious on this subject, and have not unfrequently anticipated even their own reviews in a notice of their best works; yet it was only by vigilant attention, ceaseless inquiry, and often by accident, that we were enabled to gain information, even as to their literary proceedings; and then the works themselves could only be procured by direct orders sent to America. The unusual energy, in reference to England, which has of late marked the proceedings of American publishers, and the extraordinary influx of new works, we attribute, in a great degree, to the opening of an establishment here by Messrs. Wiley & Putnam, booksellers, of New York. But the business transacted by any single house must be, in a great degree, limited to mere agency; it is manifest, therefore, that unless the American publishers generally take care to keep up the supply, by transmitting copies, specially directed for the purpose of review, they will again have occasion to complain of a neglect for which we cannot be responsible. It is possible, however, that more general, and more permanent causes are in operation than we have imagined; for literature and science seem just now in great favour with the American people. We have recently noticed several instances

of well-bestowed munificence in various parts of the United States, which seem to us encouraging to the common cause of science and education. It is not long since a young Bostonian, Mr. Lowell, left the whole amount, we believe, of his fortune, amounting to some 300,000 dollars or more, for sundry literary and scientific purposes. Again, a Philadelphian has devoted about an equal sum to similar uses; not to mention the splendid bequest of Girard, amounting to near six millions of dollars, for the foundation of a college, which is now, we suppose, on the eve of commencing operations. Mr. Bache, who read some papers at the late meeting of the British Association, is President of this Institution. Then at New York the rich Mr. Astor, made known to us by Washington Irving, has given 350,000 dollars for the establishment of a great public library. We may also mention the gift from Mr. Dwight, of Boston, of 10,000 dollars towards a fund for improving common schools in Massachusetts, where a Board has been appointed by the State with reference to a special effort for this end. A journal now before us records an equally munificent benefaction from a Mr. Perkins and his sister, in Ohio, for founding a geological professorship in the Western Reserve College. All this looks well. The famous exploring expedition is also off at last—actually sailed, after three years talk about it, for the South Seas. It consists of two ships of the navy and two other vessels, apparently well appointed. This is another good symptom. It is the first maritime exploration attempted by that government. However, a beginning is now made, and we shall look forward with no little interest to the result.

The Annual season has begun, by the issue of the illustrations for the *Friendship's Offering* and for the *Landscape Annual*. The former are, as usual, a series of picturesque subjects, perhaps, in their general merit exceeding those which have been, of late years, collected by the proprietors. The artists are, J. Bonington, Nash, Jenkins, Richter, Wright, Barret, Westall, and Chalon. The prints most to our mind are, 'The Royal Prisoner,' by Nash, engraved by Bull, Barret's Italian Landscape, by Richardson, and Chalon's 'Confession,' by Cook. As engravings, too, these three subjects appear to us to be the best executed. The plates of the *Landscape Annual* claim a closer attention and a higher praise. This year the series is devoted to Portugal, from drawings by Mr. J. Holland. Any less practised artist, coming after Mr. Roberts, must work to a great disadvantage; but Mr. Holland has not only manifested a picturesque eye in the choice of his ground, but a skilful hand in the artistic treatment of his subjects. There is a peculiar and diamond-like clearness of atmosphere over most of the open scenes (witness the views in and around Oporto,—in particular, the Convent of the Serra, and the Tower of the Clergy) which can hardly be too much praised. The view of Coimbra, also, with its amphitheatrical arrangement of buildings in the distance, is excellent. The last half-dozen plates are devoted to the magnificent Batalha. Nothing can be much richer than the florid Gothic interiors, which include the mausoleums of Don John and Don Emanuel. The engravings, however, are lighter as to tone and finish than usual, but still good.

POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION, 309, REGENT-STREET. Incorporated by Royal Charter.

This most interesting Exhibition, combining instruction with amusement, contains a Canal into which a Diving-bell descends daily with four or five persons to a considerable depth, and a diver exhibits the method of Working under water.—Also will be seen Glass Working, Printing Presses, Optical Glass Grinding, Rotary Steam Engine, Power Looms, Ivory and Engine Turning, Wax-figure Making, Braid Machines, Cooking by Reflected Heat at 100 feet distance, Splendid Magnetic Experiments, Chemical and Philosophical Lectures splendidly illustrated, Powerful Microscope by Cary.—Models of the Portsmouth Clock Making, Machinery, &c. all in operation daily.—The Room contains upwards of 500 Models and Works of Art, and the spacious Laboratory is furnished with every possible convenience and apparatus of the most costly description.

Open daily from Ten to Six o'clock.—Admission, 1s.; Diving-bell Tickets, 1s. extra.

MUSIC AND THE DRAMA

DRURY LANE.

On Monday, DON JUAN; and THE DAUGHTER OF THE DANUBE.

COVENT GARDEN.

This Evening, TOWN AND COUNTRY; with A ROLAND FOR AN OLIVER; and other Entertainments.
On Monday, HAMLET; with THE ORIGINAL; and other Entertainments.
Wednesday, THE LADY OF LYONS; with other Entertainments.

'Coriolanus' and 'Cymbeline' have been the two performances of the week at COVENT GARDEN, but, beyond the particular attention to propriety of costume, and the stage effect, for which this theatre has become famous under Mr. Macready's management, there is little remarkable about them. 'Coriolanus' is a succession of grand and animated tableaux, whose sculptured draperies, and picturesque groupings, realize the scenes which we fancy were enacted in the streets of old Rome, with patricians and plebeians for performers. The excited populace, whirled to and fro by the breath of eloquence, like sand-hills by the winds of the desert—the insurrectionary atoms now raised to a rampant height, and presently scattered abroad passive and harmless—is a spectacle of popular vacillation, at once ludicrous and melancholy; which yet finds a parallel in the infirmity of purpose exhibited by the noble Roman soldier, when his lofty pride stoops to the meanness of revenge for the enmity provoked by its ostentatious display. It is great praise of a theatrical representation, that it should thus develop the moral of the poet. Vandenhoff's *Caius Marcius* wants the ideal grandeur of Kemble, and the refinement and tenderness of Macready. He is a robust, rude, Roman soldier, and his pride and scorn of the mob seem impertinences in a man of so homely a nature; in a word, he is plebeian, not patrician. Mrs. Warner, too, wants the lofty port, and towering height of the Roman matron; but her energy and intense feeling enable her to express the spirit of a conception which only needs physical attributes fully to embody. Miss Vandenhoff made her *début* on this occasion, as *Serilia*, and produced an agreeable impression; Bartley, as *Menenius*, was hearty, staunch, and good-naturedly sarcastic; and Meadows, as the mob-leader, mimicked the scornful fastidiousness of *Coriolanus* in a supremely ludicrous style. The revival of that most delightful reading play—'Cymbeline'—over which the character of *Imogen*, the sweetest of Shakespeare's women, sheds a halo of purity, to soften and refine the gross and barbarous seeds that are pitfalls in her path—would have been much more welcome had Macready played *Posthumus*; as it was, the hard grimness of Mr. Phelps, who makes up for the tameness of his pathos by the ranting of his fury, and Vandenhoff's utter inability to dissimulate, or even to assume the mask of villainy that a commonplace actor of less earnestness would give to *Iachimo*, completely marred the effect of the representation: notwithstanding, Miss Helen Faucit proved a very charming *Imogen*. We have never seen this young lady act a serious part with such true and delicate feeling: she wore as much of the nature of *Imogen* as could well be put on by an actress: her smiles and tears seemed spontaneous, and anger the only feeling foreign to her. This personation deserves a better setting; which Macready's *Posthumus*, and Warde's *Iachimo*, would give it: Vandenhoff might take Warde's place as *Bellarius*, the parts of *Guiderius* and *Arviragus* could not be better filled than by Elton and Anderson. How beautifully the simple pleasures and honest labours of the savage life are depicted in this under-plot; and what a delectable episode is the visit of *Imogen* to the cave: she needed some such refuge from the persecutions of the court and the wanton profligacy of dissipated idleness, to soothe her wounded spirit, as well as to rest and recruit her fainting frame.—Macready appears for the first time this season on Monday, in *Hamlet*; he was called before the curtain by the unanimous voice of the audience on the opening night, to receive their applauding recognition of his efforts to improve the stage; and he acknowledged the grateful compliment in a pithy speech, promising that deeds should testify his sense of the honour done him.

The OLYMPIC banners of blue and red display a strong muster roll, called over by Planché as commander of the forces, in the absence of the "White Sergeant," whose place in the ranks is supplied by Mrs. Nisbett. The theatre opens, with a new burlesque, to-night. The ADELPHI opens on Monday with a great accession of force, besides the *Bayadères*; and old DRURY on Monday with 'Don Juan,' in which Albertazzi is to make her *début* as an English singer in the part of *Zerlina*. Opera and spectacle are to be the leading features of the season, to which the chivalry and zoology of Astley's are to lend their attractions. Charles Kean is also re-

engaged. With Bishop as conductor, Blagrove and Eliason as leaders, the band ought to go well. Braham is also engaged.

NEW MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

A Collection of National English Airs, consisting of Ancient Song, Ballad, and Dance Tunes, interspersed with Remarks and Anecdote, and preceded by an Essay on English Minstrelsy; the Airs harmonized for the Pianoforte by Dr. Crotch, G. A. Macfarren, and J. A. Wade. Edited by W. Chappell. Part I.—This most interesting work, in which a far better argument is to be found in support of England's claim to the possession of a national music than many will have thought possible, deserves a separate and extended notice, not only for the intrinsic curiosity and interest of its contents—and the plea based upon them—but also in recognition of the care and finish with which it is presented to the public. The collection, however, must be carried further ere the reviewer is placed in possession of a field sufficiently wide for those speculations and comparisons which are essential to his labour, when the existence of a school is to be proved. For this reason, we shall, at present, merely announce the publication, earnestly commending it to both classes of critics and amateurs—the poetical and the scientific. A sufficient epitome of all that appears to be known concerning the ancient minstrels opens the work, by way of introduction, while a body of curious remark and anecdote is prefixed to the melodies, and, in some cases, the original words. To give a further idea of the nature of this collection, it is enough to say, that the first part contains, among many other specimens, a *variorum* edition of 'Chevy Chase,' 'Old King Cole,' 'Since first I saw your face,' 'The Jolly Miller,' 'The Rogues' March,' with a seasoning of those stout many tunes to which some of our old political ballads were sung, and the sweet, but most desolate snatches of melody originally given to the "fair Ophelia" in *Hamlet*, and still used in the part.

The Singing Master: No. 2. Rudiments of the Science of Harmony; Nos. 3. and 4. The First and the Second Class Tune-Book; No. 5. The Hymn Tune-Book.—Four elementary pamphlets, whose very appearance is welcome, as evidencing the consciousness of a want among the English people. Nos. 3, 4, and 5, are progressive Practice-books, for the use of young children. Their plan is most praiseworthy; but, in its working out, there appears to us evident a want of taste and experience. Setting aside the wisdom or folly of making the pence-table, or the old cut-and-dry copy-head axioms, subjects of vocal exercise—many of the tunes, by their selection and arrangement, are calculated to form bad habits. Of this, we must offer proof. On turning to 'The First Class Tune-Book, No. 2,' we shall find, at the third bar of the march of Bluebeard, a mouthful of words to be sung, which, when slurred over by many voices, cannot but encourage a slovenliness of articulation. The prevention and defeat of this national fault ought to be one of the English singing-master's first objects, as much as they ought to be constantly before the minds of the English writer of words for music, and the English composer of music to words. Again, at number 16 of 'The First Class Tune-Book,' where the 'air is 'Over the water to Charlie' transmogrified, there occurs a grievously false accent, (bars 4th and 8th,) rendered inevitable by the adaptation of the words. 'The Second Class Tune-Book,' besides containing specimens of the defects here protested against, is exceptionable on another account. Many of the melodies are written in too high a scale, reaching constantly to the upper *c*—a note, with nine-tenths of young voices, requiring care and preparation in its attack, and the frequent and summary call for which *must* induce uncertainty of intonation (that most fatal of all faults), to which all bodies of chorists, practising without the accompaniment of stringed instruments, are liable. Lastly,—and here we touch 'The Hymn Tune-Book,' many of the exercises are tunes which have not merely by familiar use become, but which, in themselves, are essentially vulgar; many of them, too, with the intention of preserving simplicity, have been poorly, if not faultily, harmonized. These, it is needless to point out, are grave errors, tending to degrade the taste of the student, which cannot be too carefully watched from his very first outset. And

perhaps there is not a more difficult point to reach in any art, than the meridional compromise between what shall invite, and what shall improve the un-instructed in music. We have been minute in these strictures, from feeling great interest in this branch of popular education, and from having observed, that the very faults pointed out by us in these exercise-books, are adverted to by certain intelligent Parisian critics—we may instance M. Berlioz, in the *Gazette Musicale*—as having opposed a bar to the progress in part singing of M. Mainzer's class of artisans. Their cure is neither so unimportant nor easy, as to be beneath the care of the cultivated and deeply-read artist.

While speaking of elementary works, a word must be said in praise of Mr. E. J. Loder's cheap and clever little treatise—*The First Principles of Singing*. Signor Andrea Costa's *Analytical Considerations on the Art of Singing*, though containing a few useful definitions and warnings, the result of long experience, is a profitless book. Its appendix is filled with self-praise, in the shape of memoirs of a certain Madame Borgondio, who succeeded everywhere save in London,—and of Madame Albertazzi, both of whom were pupils of our author; and it may save mistakes to add, *not* of the indefatigable conductor of our Opera orchestra.

Mr. Graham's *Essay on the Theory and Practice of Musical Composition*, which appeared originally in the 'Encyclopædia Britannica,' (seventh edition,) is now reprinted, with a copious introduction and appendix. Both contain much interesting matter.

The Psalmist, Part III., offers us a hundred tunes, most of them approved favourites—some of them composed expressly for the collection by such authors as Vincent Novello and Samuel Wesley, and arranged by hands no less skillful—for the moderate price of five shillings. The work is to be completed in four parts; and no organist should be without it.

So much for solid ware: we have now reached a collection of trifles,—to use the gentlest possible word. If our gracious young Queen is to be more pitted than

the maid that milks
And does the meanest chores,

for being victim of innumerable caricatures, wherein artists, medallists, and modellers attempt to present her to her loving subjects, the case is yet worse, as regards music,—vide a heap of coronation rubbish, to enumerate the separate items of which were to waste space and ink. Two collections of vocal music, which follow, are little worthier: one—*The Sister Arts, or Lyrical Beauties*—is the first number of a publication, in which the passions are to be designed, engraved, set to music, and sung. Truly, the Melancholy, whom Mr. Harland has drawn in a ball-robe and diadem, "making eyes"—to use a colloquial phrase—is a worthy companion to Mr. Jeffrey's words and Mr. Glover's music. But Messrs. D'Almaine are still more glaring offenders in their *Vocal Album of Queen Victoria*—a collection of slight songs, by Mr. Linley, Mr. E. J. Loder, Mr. Bishop, and others, thickly set with coarse and ferocious lithographs. The last-named composer here has surely sunk far below his becoming level, in consenting to write a vulgar symphony and a few chords of accompaniment to Bellini's '*La tremenda ultrice spada!*' He will redeem his old credit, it is to be hoped, in the musical directorship of Drury Lane, to which post he is appointed for the coming season, and which, we take leave to add, has increased in responsibility since the days when 'As it fell upon a day,' and 'My pretty Page,' were composed. A sweet melody, by Mr. Bishop, '*As the Robin, when once fondly cherished*,' comes immediately to hand, to mitigate our vexation at the lowliness of his recent occupation, but to justify our expressing a hope that he will not, by endeavouring to restore the past taste of English ballad opera, decline to contribute his quota to the future progress of the national lyric drama. After his song, comes a *Tyrolienne*—'*The Tyroless Mountaineer*,'—by poor Malibran, which Messrs. D'Almaine & Co. have also seen fit to disgrace with a penny lithograph. So, too, Mr. Wilkinson's '*Buccaneer*,'—which, though a close copy of the Chevalier Neukomm, has strength enough to have gone alone—is also heralded by a huge straddling enormity in the shape of an illustration. To what

class of purchasers can such devices be a recommendation? Among a few more songs before us, we shall but select Mrs. Barratt Lennard's 'Thou canst not restore me,' and a *Set of Six Songs by the Marchioness of Hastings, Baroness Grey de Ruthyn*, as a proof that amateurship is spreading:—would that they justified us in adding, and science also! The only instrumental music before us is M. Herz's easy adaptation of the double Cachoucha, sung by Madame Cinti Damoreau in 'Le Domino Noir,' and executed at the same time (how exquisitely, it will be hard to forget), by Mlles. Alexis and Noblet, in a *divertissement* introduced in 'Massaniello.' The introduction to this school-lesson is pleasing to us by association; M. Herz having there employed a few of the opening phrases of Auber's last opera. Beside this, we have a new edition of M. Clichetti's 'Les Délices de Cheltenham.'

MISCELLANEA

Scientific Instructions.—It is very instructive to throw even a rapid glance over the directions drawn up by scientific bodies for the use of travellers; in them we see the positive degree to which various sciences have attained, and the desiderata still to be sought for; we can form beforehand a general idea of the countries about to be explored, and we see what has been done from interval to interval. Many travellers obtain glimpses of phenomena which are too readily adopted as facts, and they are inserted in our elementary books of science as such. It would be well if the compilers of these could procure a sight of the instructions above alluded to, and thus ascertain whether the problem be really solved or no. We have been particularly led to these reflections by a perusal of those supplied by the Academy, for the savans who are to attend the army in Algiers; not only are they extremely interesting in themselves, but they so ably and clearly show what has been done, and what is still to do in that part of the world, that we should like to see them printed in the form of a pamphlet for general distribution. The geological part, drawn up by M. Elie de Beaumont, in particular, gives an excellent picture of the nature of the soil, and its connexion with the great desert of the Sahara makes a further knowledge highly desirable. Some curious inquiries are recommended concerning the plague, blindness, and hydrophobia, and M. de Freycinet has particularly desired some observations to be made either to deny or confirm the received opinion, that there are no tides in the Mediterranean. M. Biot has contrived a new apparatus in order to procure water from a great depth in the sea, and it is to be tried at Algiers, as well as in the *Bonite*. Most important phenomena concerning the under-currents of the Mediterranean, still require to be ascertained; such as, whether the cold water which flows from the pole, do, or do not, enter the straits of Gibraltar, &c. &c.

Chinese method of preparing Eggs.—Eggs of certain ducks are prepared in China so as to keep for one or even two years. For ten eggs they take half a pint of ashes of cypress wood, or bean stalks (some use potash), &ths of powdered chalk, and two ounces of pulverized coarse salt. This is wetted with a strong infusion of tea, so as to form a paste, with which the eggs are entirely covered, they are then put into an earthen vessel and hermetically sealed.

Substitute for Emery.—Topaz, the discovery of which in this country was first announced in this Journal, (*Silliman's American Journal*), many years since, has continued to occur in such abundance, (although not in general beautiful), that the owner of the locality has been induced to crush it to powder as a substitute for emery. The hardness of the topaz is such (8) as to place it next to corundum, (9) with the exception of spinella, autometile and chrysoberyl, which approach nearer to corundum than topaz; but they have never been found in the quantity that the latter occurs at Monroe. And we understand that those who have made use of this substitute find, that for all common purposes it answers very well.

Treatment of Wounds.—The rapid centralisation of wounds by heat has been the object of several experiments made by Drs. Breschet and Jules Guyot. To severe wounds and amputations they applied a heat of 36° of the centigrade thermometer. The apparatus consisted of a box, carefully constructed,

in which is a glass, through which the progress of the wound may be watched, and communicating with a tin tube, adapted to a lamp; precautions are taken to prevent the contact of the wound, with the wood of the box, and a piece of linen or other material surrounds the orifice, and ties above the wound; when once adjusted, the apparatus is left on without any other application till the wound be healed. M. Larrey has remarked on this, that the heat of Egypt seemed to him to be highly favourable to the cure of wounds, inasmuch as they are there healed in half the ordinary time; but he doubts whether the application of local and artificial heat will have the same effect as that of atmospheric air.

A Gem out of Nicholas Nickleby.—Thus terminating the interview, during which both ladies had trembled very much, and been marvellously polite—certain indications that they were within an inch of a very desperate quarrel—Miss La Creevy bounced out of the room, and into the street. 'I wonder who that is,' said the queer little soul. 'A nice person to know, I should think! I wish I had the painting of her: I'd do her justice.' So, feeling quite satisfied that she had said a very cutting thing at Miss Knag's expense, Miss La Creevy had a hearty laugh, and went home to breakfast, in great good humour. Here was one of the advantages of having lived alone so long. The little bustling, active, cheerful creature, existed entirely within herself, talked to herself, made a confidant of herself, was as sarcastic as she could be, on people who offended her, by herself; pleased herself, and did no harm. If she indulged in scandal, nobody's reputation suffered; and if she enjoyed a little bit of revenge, no living soul was one atom the worse. One of the many to whom, from straitened circumstances, a consequent inability to form the associations they would wish, and a disinclination to mix with the society they could obtain, London is as complete a solitude as the plains of Syria, the humble artist had pursued her lonely, but contented way for many years; and, until the peculiar misfortunes of the Nickleby family attracted her attention, had made no friends, though brimfull of the friendliest feelings to all mankind. There are many warm hearts in the same solitary guise as poor Miss La Creevy's.

Polygonum.—The *Polygonum tinctorium* is now cultivated with success in the experimental gardens of M. Vilmorin, near Paris. Attention was called to this plant by M. Jaume St. Hilaire, in consequence of its being used in China for dyeing a deep blue. M. Chevreul has examined it, and ascertained, that it owes its properties to the true Indigotine, of which it yields a greater proportion than the *Isatis tinctoria*.

The Americans.—In a paper in *The Knickerbocker*, New York Magazine, the writer gives a sketch of his collegiate companions, in which the distinctive characteristics of the young men from the different states appear to us so graphically hit off, that, as a genuine sketch, it may interest the English reader. "I found a fine set of fellows here, from all parts of the United States. Here was a student from the West, with his dark eye and coal-black hair, and Indian-red cheeks. He was remarkable for his independence and fearlessness; for his up-and-down dealing, and for the originality of his figure, and the indifference all western men feel to weather, domestic comfort, and the elegancies of life. Then comes the hot-blooded Southerner, (although there are honorable exceptions,) who come to the North for an education, are too much gentlemen in their own sense, to be able to handle anything heavier than a cigar; though now and then bolstered up to holding a pistol at some friend they have injured, for the sake of the *clat* of the thing. Here, too, appeared the yankee, with his honest phiz, from the green mountains of Vermont; with his heart in his hand; telling everybody who will listen to him all his family affairs and domestic arrangements. Nevertheless he has his points of shrewdness. You are off your guard by his honest and simple confidence in you; find him at a nine-pin alley, and he is your man, as he says, 'at can knock 'em down.' Put him down to 'all fours,' and he will play game; but he does not aspire to whist or billiards; of the latter perhaps he never heard. But if you would see him in his glory, look at him at a scrub-race, mounted on one of his father's colts, taken without leave from the pasture;

his hat a little on one side; his neck begirt with a coloured handkerchief, the ends flying; the skirts of his coat pinned about in front, and he in his element. A Vermonter is rarely a drunkard, away from his native state; but to him, and the smooth-faced, precise inhabitant of Connecticut, we are indebted for the bad odour in which the yankees are held in the middle and southern states, among the lower orders of people, by their sharp bargains. The strongest attachments of the Vermonter are for his horses and cattle, for he was brought up among them, and is taught to regard them as the sources of profit. Until the age of twenty-one, he is buckled close to the barn-yard and stables; but at that age, he is free, and goes from home to seek his fortune in the capacity of pedlar, clerk, student at medicine or law, or to college, if he has a bookish turn, but never as a servant. Vermont is the most republican of any state in the Union. There, people are more upon an equality than elsewhere; the rate of intelligence, education, property, are more upon a par. It has no clownish aristocracy, like New-Hampshire; no mushroom importance, like New-York; no golden privileges, like Massachusetts; but simple and contented, intelligent and industrious, hospitable and honest, without pretensions and disdainful show, running into no wild chimeras of improvement, and only a little mad upon masonry, it stands firm as its own Green Mountains, full of the purest American character.—Here was the inhabitant of the coast, the polished New-Englander from sea-board, with his literature and his sectional pride, his love of the arts, his belief that Cambridge College is the first institution in the country, and the Unitarian doctrine the most splendid of religious speculation. He is small in stature, for the most part, and has an intellectual face, and a head full of bumps. His dress is simple and neat; his feet and hands are small, but his fingers are short and clumphy, showing that he is not anxious to talk of his grandfather. His manners are retiring and unobtrusive, not as if he lacked self-respect, but as if he feared others would not estimate him properly. It is his pride of character that keeps him silent, and causes him to stand aloof among strangers; for he would not be thought guilty of the vulgar habit of presumption, for his right hand. Show him that you respect him, and he is transformed in an instant; he is all openness and sociability, ready to be obliged, or to bestow favours. He sympathises with you, till you almost love him like a brother—so aptly does he glide into the bent of your feelings. You will find him more literary than scientific; he writes better than he talks; judges better than he acts; for he is much given to impulse and enthusiasm of the subdued kind, which works like fire around his heart, while the exterior man—the surface of his demeanour—is calm and passionless; he thinks more than he says, and reads more than you have any idea of. His taste is refined, and his sensibility acute.—The tall Virginian, with his rakish air, his big mouth, his large teeth, his long legs, and profuse hair, was next pointed out to me. He may be known the world over, by his independent way of chewing tobacco. He squirts out the juice, black as your hat, by the gill, as he walks the streets, or stands at the door of the hotel. He seems as if surrounded by slaves, so towering is his look. He is rarely a student, except in inventing strange oaths or a new-fashioned hat and cane. His family descent is his hobby; and this, in his opinion, makes up for all deficiencies.—Any one may single out the Georgian and the inhabitants of any of the Gulf-states. They are small, dark, men, who look as if they were daggers. Their air is indolent and careless, when unexcited; but if they receive some slight or opposition, their dark eyes flash, and their lips close tight, with the intensest passion. They are confused by northern manners and yankee plainness. You rarely see them laugh, though they sneer most bitterly at things they dislike, or which are foreign to their own customs. As they come to the North to be educated, they herd with the Carolinians at our colleges and schools; continually quarrelling among themselves, and slandering each other, they only agree to hate the "d—d yankees."

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

T. C.—H.—received.
A note is left for W. J. E.—R. R. declined, with thanks.

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ADVERTISEMENTS

KING'S COLLEGE, LONDON.—SENIOR DEPARTMENT.—The CLASSES in THEOLOGY, the CLASSICS, MATHEMATICS, ENGLISH LITERATURE, and HISTORY, under the superintendence of the Principal, and the Rev. W. H. BROWN, and T. DALE, will be RE-OPENED on Tuesday, the 2nd of October next.

The Classes for Private Instruction in Hebrew, the Oriental, and Foreign Languages, will also be resumed. The MEDICAL SCHOOL.—The Winter Session will commence on Monday, the 1st of October, when Professor Todd will deliver the introductory Lecture, at two o'clock P.M. precisely.

JUNIOR DEPARTMENT.—The Michaelmas Classes will commence on Monday, 1st October.

N.B. Chambers are provided for such Students in the Senior or Medical Department as are desirous of residing in the College.

KING'S COLLEGE, LONDON.—MEDICAL SCHOOL. 1838 and 9.—The WINTER SESSION will commence on Monday, the 1st of October, 1838.

DESCRIPTIVE AND SURGICAL ANATOMY.—Richard Partridge, F.R.S., Surgeon to Charing Cross Hospital.

PHYSIOLOGY, GENERAL AND MORBID ANATOMY.—R. B. Todd, M.D. F.R.S.

CHEMISTRY.—F. Daniell, F.R.S.

MATERIA MEDICA AND THERAPEUTICS.—J. F. Royle, M.D. F.R.S.

MEDICINE, PRINCIPLES AND PRACTICE OF.—Thos. Watson, M.D. Physician to the Middlesex Hospital.

SURGICAL PRINCIPLES AND PRACTICE OF.—J. M. Annot, Surgeon to the Middlesex Hospital.

MIDWIFERY AND THE DISEASES OF WOMEN AND CHILDREN.—Robert Ferguson, M.D., Physician to the Westminster Lying-in Hospital.

COMPARATIVE ANATOMY.—T. Rymer Jones, Esq.

For particulars apply to the Secretary's Office. HUGH J. ROSE, B.D., Principal.

CHEMISTRY.—Professor DANIELL will COMMENCE A COURSE OF LECTURES AND DEMONSTRATIONS ON THE THEORY AND PRACTICE OF CHEMISTRY, on MONDAY, the 8th of October next, at Two o'clock precisely in the Afternoon, to be continued on each succeeding Tuesday, Thursday, and Friday, from Four to Five, at the King's College, London.

H. J. ROSE, B.D., Principal.

CIVIL ENGINEERING AND MINING.—A CLASS for the Instruction of Young Men intended for the Profession of CIVIL ENGINEERING or MINING, will be OPENED in the FIRST WEEK of October next. The Courses will be given by Professors the Rev. T. G. Hall, H. Moseley, J. F. Daniell, John Phillips, and C. Wheatstone; and in Geometrical Drawing, by Mr. J. Bradley. A Prospectus of the Course may be had of the Secretary's Office.

King's College, London. H. J. ROSE, B.D., Principal.

CIVIL ENGINEERING.—COURSES OF LECTURES IN AID OF THE SYSTEM OF INSTRUCTION pursued in the OFFICES of CIVIL ENGINEERS, will be given at UNIVERSITY COLLEGE in the course of the ensuing Session.

Every Saturday Evening, from Seven to Nine, Mr. De Morgan, Professor of Mathematics, will give Lectures and Praxes, the principal object of which will be to teach the Application of Arithmetic to the Elements of Geometry.—Mr. Sylvester, Professor of Natural Philosophy, will deliver an Elementary Course, principally on the Mechanics of Solid Bodies and the Doctrine of Heat, and their Application to the Steam Engine.

The Lectures of Mr. Daniell will be given every Wednesday Evening, from Eight to Ten.—By attending a Course or Courses of the Practical Chemistry of Professor Graham, on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, from Four to Five, the Civil Engineer will be exercised in the Manipulations of Testing and Analysing, especially as regards Mineral Substances used in the Arts.

Either of these Classes may be attended separately. Prospectuses may be had at the Office of the College; and at Messrs. Taylor & Walton's, Booksellers to the College, Government Street.

CHARLES C. ATKINSON, Secretary.

University College, Aug. 27, 1838.

DR. COPLAND, F.R.S. &c., will COMMENCE his LECTURES on the PRINCIPLES and PRACTICE of MEDICINE, and on MORBID ANATOMY, at the MIDDLESEX HOSPITAL SCHOOL of MEDICINE, on THURSDAY, the 4th of October, to be delivered by him every Wednesday Evening, from Eight to Ten.—By attending a Course or Courses of the Practical Chemistry of Professor Graham, on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, from Four to Five, the Civil Engineer will be exercised in the Manipulations of Testing and Analysing, especially as regards Mineral Substances used in the Arts.

For particulars apply at the Hospital or School; or at 1, Bulstrode-street, Welbeck-street, Cavendish-square.

SYDENHAM COLLEGE, GRAFTON-STREET, GOWER-STREET, LONDON.

MARSHALL HALL, M.D., F.R.S. L. & E., President. THE INTRODUCTORY LECTURE to the Opening of the WINTER SESSION, will be delivered by Dr. MARSHALL HALL, on Monday, October 1, at 11 A.M.

Anatomy and Physiology.—W. J. Erasmus Wilson, Esq.

Chemistry.—Wilton G. Hall, Esq.

Medicine.—Marshall Hall, M.D. F.R.S.

Surgery.—John Dalrymple, Esq.

Midwifery.—George D. Hall, Esq. M.D. F.R.S.

Botany.—R. D. Hoblyn, M.A. Oxon.

Comparative Anatomy.—Robert E. Grant, M.D., F.R.S. L. & E.

Practical and Surgical Anatomy.—W. J. Erasmus Wilson, Esq.

Medical Jurisprudence.—John Barnes, Esq.

Pathological Anatomy.—W. J. Erasmus Wilson, Esq.

Demonstrators.—Mr. Chapman, Mr. Salt.

General Fee to the entire Medical Education required by the College of Surgeons and the Apothecaries' Company, 40s.

This School is adjacent to the North London and University College, and within five minutes' walk of the Middlesex Hospital.

Prospectuses of particulars may be obtained at the Office of the College.

WM. WILSON, Royal Navy, Hon. Sec.

PRIVATE PUPIL.—A VACANCY for a PUPIL is NOW OPEN in the Family of a Clergyman of long experience, residing in a healthy and agreeable situation, who offers the most satisfactory references to Noblemen and Gentlemen whose Sons have been under his care. The number of his Pupils does not exceed five or six.—Letters to be directed for the Rev. R. H. Post Office, Peterham, Surrey.

HANWELL COLLEGIATE SCHOOL.—MIDDLESEX.—Principal, the Rev. J. A. EMERTON, M.A. Curate of Hanwell, and Lecturer in the Hanwell School. Desirous of selecting a School in a healthy situation, combining the intellectual advantages of a collegiate course with religious instruction, moral training, and domestic care, on liberal terms, may obtain Prospectuses by applying (if by letter, post paid,) to the Rev. F. T. Walmley, D.D., Rector, Hanwell; J. D. Macbride, D.C.L., Principal of Magdalen Hall, Oxford; B. A. Kent, Esq., M.D., Hanley-croft, Cavendish-square; or of the Principal, at the School.—The Michaelmas Term will commence Oct. 1.

WANTED, a GOVERNESS, for a Family residing in Spanish America, consisting of children from five to twelve years old. She is to be a native of all the usual branches of polite education, including French, music, and drawing. The terms being liberal, references of the first respectability will be required. A lady of the Roman Catholic religion will not be objected to. Apply by letter, post paid, to A. R., care of Mr. Churchill, Publisher, Princes-street, Soho.

TO MINERAL PROPRIETORS, IN COAL AND IRON-STONE.

AN opportunity now offers of receiving a YOUNG MAN wishing to learn practically the ART of MINING and MANUFACTURING IRON, together with the CIVIL ENGINEERING, and Mechanical Elements necessary for such Establishments, with whom a liberal premium will be expected.

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The early numbers of the magnificent, but expensive works on Egyptian Antiquities by Rosellini, Champollion, and Cailland, excited in the learned world a greater sensation than the discovery of Herculaneum and Pompeii. They brought from the tombs and temples of Egypt the minutest particulars of the public and private life of the earliest civilized nation, which had been hidden for nearly thirty centuries; they made us better acquainted with the court of the Pharaohs, than we are with that of the Plantagenets. But the cost of these works—the expenses of whose publication could only be defrayed from royal resources—have limited their circulation to the wealthy few.... A slight examination of these records of antiquity sufficed to show to the writer that they were not only valuable illustrations of the earliest stages of civilization, but that they afforded important, because unimagined, confirmations of the historical veracity of the Old Testament;—and a careful comparison of the monuments with the Bible has extended and strengthened his former views, and discovered proofs, not only of authenticity in the historical narratives, but also of minute and unsuspected accuracy in the predictions of the prophets.... The coincidences here collected will be found to illustrate the state of society in the patriarchal ages—no elucidate many obscurities in ancient authors, both sacred and profane—and what is of infinitely greater value, to confirm the historical accuracy of the Pentateuch, and the truth of many prophetic denunciations.

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THE LAND AND PEOPLE OF EGYPT.
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HORTICULTURE AND VINTAGE.
HUNTING, FOWLING, AND FISHING.
SPINNING AND WEAVING.
BRICKMAKING AND POTTERY.
GLASS-BLOWING AND MANUFACTURE OF JEWELLERY.
WORKING IN METALS.
TANNING AND WORKING IN LEATHER.

CARPENTRY AND CABINET-MAKING.
ARCHITECTURE AND COLOSSAL STATUARY.
SHIP-BUILDING AND NAVIGATION.
MILITARY AFFAIRS. WAR-CHARIOTS AND CAVALRY.
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